The Chicago Tribune.

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Friday Morning, July 19, 1872.

Bismarck is trying to stop the great flow of emigration from Germany to this country, and desires to secure the enactment of a law to carry out his purpose.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called in the one-third barrel beer stamps, and notified brewers that they cannot be used after the 31st inst.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees delivered a lengthy and carefully-prepared speech at Terre Haute, yesterday, the full text of which will be found in another column. Mr. V. indorses the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Hon. George A. Crawford, one of the most prominent men in Kansas, has declared for Greeley and Brown. Marcus J. Parrott, the first Free-State Delegate to Congress under the Territorial Government, has also come out for the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominees.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Illinois District have nominated Major W. E. Nelson, of Macon County, for Congress. Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport, Ind., was unanimously nominated for Congress yesterday by the Liberal Convention at Kokomo.

President Grant's Ku-Klux have discovered an argument with which to meet the colored Liberal speakers who visit North Carolina to canvass for Greeley. When the colored speaker attempts to address the people, they endeavor to hoot him down, and, if that course is unsuccessful, they proceed to club him, after which he is given a certain time in which to leave the State.

The Grant campaigners in North Carolina are reported to be sorely pushed financially; not that plenty of the wherewithal to buy votes has not been sent from Washington, but it is strongly hinted that most of the money forwarded to that State has been appropriated by the highly moral carpet-baggers, who, after long training in the business, have become accomplished adepts in the appropriation line.

A Grant Democrat has at last been found of sufficient consequence to warrant a brief notice in the public prints. The person alluded to is the Hon. Thos. H. Bond, of Connecticut. Mr. Bond served long and faithfully as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; has worked earnestly for the success of "the party" for years, receiving in return a paltry State Senatorship, and now to ask him to go out of the Democratic organization to find a candidate for the Democracy to support, is too much for his nerves. He has concluded, however, rather than loose his vote, to vote for the minority candidate, U. S. G.

President Grant is reported as having been interviewed at Long Branch yesterday, on which occasion the Silent Man was more communicative than usual. In reply to the catechising of the correspondent, the President expressed his conviction that North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New York are sure to "go for him," which belief, on the part of the interviewed party, must, of course, settle the question in the minds of the few persons who believe in and swear by the Republican party as represented by U. S. Grant. It may also be asserted that Mr. Greeley's character will stand the test of the Great Expectant's charges concerning corrupt office-seekers, and that the Liberal candidate will demonstrate in November next that Honesty, not Receptivity, is the quality which the people most admire in a candidate for the Presidency.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners, yesterday, the Special Committee on abstracts made majority and minority reports on the proposition made by the abstract-owners to dispose of their records to the county. The majority of the Committee consider it a matter of doubt whether the purchase of these books and the consequent making of their defective chains public record and presumptive evidence may not cause more serious injury to many than the immediate benefits will overbalance; that under the Burnt Records bill these abstracts are admissible as evidence, which a learned and honest judiciary may receive and weigh. The minority of the Committee, while favoring the purchase of the books, considers the price set upon them by their owners, $750,000, an exorbitant one, and recommend that they be offered an amount which would be just to them and satisfactory to the public, naming $400,000 as a fair compensation.

Senator Trumbull spoke at Dixon yesterday afternoon to a large and highly appreciative audience. The Senator reviewed the odious election law of 1871, and spoke at length of the attempt to make that law general by Congress last winter. Mr. Trumbull exposed the shamelessness of the Administration in its prosecution of the campaign by the help of an army of hirelings who draw their pay from the public Treasury. This, the speaker said, is the sort of Civil Service Reform the Washington authorities are giving us. The Congressional non-investigators came in for a notice, Mr. Trumbull giving a clear account of the futile attempt in the Senate, last winter, to secure an impartial Committee for the purpose of investigating alleged frauds in the New York Custom House and elsewhere. The speaker paid his respects to Mr. Boutwell and his gold-hoarding policy, and produced the figures to show that the people were the losers by $36,000,000 in consequence of this pet policy of the Secretary's. Mr. Trumbull referred to the Casey affair in New Orleans and charged the President with having kept this man in office after it had been proved that he had raised a corruption fund to bribe the Legislature of Louisiana. In his remarks on the subject of consistency, Mr. Trumbull referred to President Lincoln's proposition to pay for the slaves of the South, and asked if Mr. Lincoln was condemned on that account. The Senator was frequently interrupted by questions during the delivery of his speech; but to every pertinent inquiry he replied promptly and to the point. The meeting is looked upon as a decided success.

The Chicago grain markets were all weak yesterday, but moderately active. Mess pork was little better than nominal, at an advance of 25c per brl, closing at 13.75a13.87 1-2c cash, and 13.75 seller August. Lard was quiet and steady at 9.25a9.30 per 100 lbs for winter, and 7 3-4 per lb for summer rendering. Meats were quiet and steady at 5a5 1-4c for shoulders; 6 7-8a7c for short ribs, and 10 1-2a13 1-2c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1c higher, closing firm at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was moderately active and steady. Wheat was more active, but declined 1a1 1-4c per bu, and closed dull at 1.24 1-4a1.24 1-2 cash, and 1.16 3-4a1.17 seller August. Corn was active, but declined 1a1 1-4c, closing at 40 1-2c cash, and 41 1-8a41 1-4c seller August. Oats were quiet and declined 1-2c, closing at 27 1-4 cash, and 26 1-4c seller August. Rye was weak, and 1-2a1c lower, closing at 55c. Barley was active, but declined 1c, closing at 58c for new No. 2 seller September. The hog trade continues active, and prices have further advanced, 4.00a4.35 being the ruling prices to-day. There was a dull, heavy feeling in the cattle market, and prices favored buyers. Sheep were inactive.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The lowest barometer will move slowly eastward over Southern New England Friday, with northeast winds and cloudy weather north of Massachusetts. Northerly winds and cool clearing weather from Northern New York to Lake Huron. Cool northerly winds and cloudy, followed by clearing weather, from New York to Virginia and Ohio. The conditions are favorable for local rains in Virginia and North Carolina. A rising barometer and pleasant weather will prevail in the ... Friday.

Base Ball.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—The match game of base ball between the Lone Star Club, of New Orleans, and the River Sides, of this city, resulted in the defeat of the New Orleans boys by a score of 10 to 5.

POLITICAL.

Great Speech of Senator Trumbull at Dixon.

An Evening Meeting, with Speeches by Hon. W. C. Burchell and Judge Eustace.

Renomination of Hon. D. W. Voorhees for Congress in Indiana.

He Declares for Greeley—Scathing Arraignment of the Grant Administration.

Campaign Funds and Receptive Carpet-Baggers.

Liberal Ratification Meetings Everywhere.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR TRUMBULL, JUDGE EUSTACE, AND HON. WILLIAM BURCHELL AT DIXON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., July 18.—This afternoon Senator Trumbull addressed the citizens of Dixon and vicinity in the Court House square, and though in the midst of the harvest season, there was a very large attendance. The Senator was met at the depot by Judge Eustace and other prominent citizens and escorted to the Nachusa House, whence, after receiving many courtesies, he proceeded to the square and addressed the meeting, which was presided over by J. D. Flick, substantially as follows: It was the first time he had ever met those of his constituents living in Lee. It had never been convenient during his long public life to discuss questions of interest with them, and was glad to have an opportunity of addressing them. In doing so he should appeal neither to passion, prejudice, or party, for they were all countrymen and brothers, all interested in one common cause, to restore peace and tranquility to the country. He would speak impartially so far as he could, and regretted to be compelled, in touching on some questions, to speak more at length than he wanted to, since there was a difference as to facts. He had no other interest in public matters than they, for what was good for one was good for all. As they all knew, he had long been connected with public affairs. He became a Representative, elected by the incipient Republican party in 1854, and to the Senate in 1855. He acted with the Republicans to stop the spread of slavery, and resist the encroachments of the slave power. That contest was an exciting one, and an attempt was made by the aid of the General Government to force a slaveholding Constitution on Kansas. It was resisted, and successfully, so that Kansas became a free State. In 1860 the Republicans triumphed. The war followed, and led to the destruction of slavery. It was his fortune to be Chairman of the Committee to which most questions relating to that subject went, and he reported the Thirteenth Amendment by which slavery was everywhere abolished. [Applause.] Other legislation followed to secure equal rights. In it he was compelled to take a prominent part. He drafted the Civil Rights bill, which secured to all equality in civil rights, and now all had the right to enter courts, to give testimony, go where they pleased and buy and sell property. These questions were now settled, and entire freedom was secured by the Thirteenth Amendment. No one now expected slavery to be re-established, nor was any one denied the right to the fruits of his own labor. These things being finally settled, and having acted with the party which settled them, it was with reluctance that he found himself differing from his political associates at Washington in his conclusion to co-operate with the Liberal movement. It was no hasty one, and what his reasons were he would state. In 1870 laws were proposed of a partisan character, their tendency being to perpetuate party power. He regretted it. The party was formed to perpetuate rights, and not to continue men in power. [Applause.] When he saw that the great party was sought to be used by demagogues to perpetuate party power and encroaching on the Constitution, he was sad. He saw a law dangerous to liberty, and which, if carried out, would put an end to presidential elections. When that was before his Committee he tried to prevent its being reported, but the majority insisted on it. He spoke against it in the Senate, but he saw that men who had resolved to rule, no matter how, were determined to pass it. That night he left the Senate. The Senate and House passed it, and it was a law to-day. They all knew that they had controlled their own elections in Illinois and Lee County; but a set of men, having control of the machinery of the Republican party, (for he was not talking against Republicans,) passed the law which took from the control of the people their own elections. By this law any bad man in power could perpetuate himself in spite of them. Were they then a free people? It was passed to protect the ballot box. They could not do it; but men at Washington could for them. That was reversing the theory of Government. He was as much opposed to one kind of aristocracy as another. He would as soon have Earls, as Collectors or Presidents to govern him. It was the thing he objected to.

He then briefly stated the provisions of the Election bill. The Supervisors were appointed by the Circuit Judges, all appointed by Grant, and whose districts were so immense that they would probably simply appoint the Supervisors recommended to them. He then dwelt upon the provision allowing Marshals to appoint Deputies with excessive powers, and with excessive penalties if anyone refused to aid them. That passed in February 1871. At the last session a bill was introduced to extend the law to every precinct. If those before him had that power, could not they control an election in Lee County? If they had not votes enough they could get up a disturbance and then do it. It passed the Senate under party drill, but was fought in the House by the Liberal Republicans. Were they for the law? (Cries of "no, no.") He had said he did not believe Grant would enforce it, but the men who tried to put it through would have used it. Why the struggle to make it general? Did his hearers want such a bill to apply to them? If the people submitted, it was the end of free government, for some man would come who wanted to perpetuate his power. There was also another law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. There was now no rebellion or invasion, and yet Congress had authorized the President to suspend the writ, to arrest men without process and hold them without the power of Judges to inquire into it. Congress did it by declaring that a conspiracy of two or more against the law was a rebellion. Calling it rebellion did not make it one, and the Constitution-makers did not mean that the writ should be suspended in any such case. An effort was made to continue that law, but it failed, and was one of the things which led to the Liberal organization.

At the last session the Revenue law was changed. Two years ago all of the taxes of war were repealed except eight or ten, and it was provided that we should reduce the officers as rapidly as possible. But all the consolidation of districts were less than a dozen. At the last session the Internal Revenue system was pretty much swept away. It was provided that after January the President should reduce the officers from 240 to 80. Why were they wanted till January? He moved to let them go out October 1, when the law went entirely into force, but he failed since there was an election in November. [Laughter.] Those men were paid hundreds of thousands of dollars when there was no use for them. Their former laws led to the formation of no Liberal party. He was reluctant to break even with the men who passed them. He wanted to correct all cuts through the party. When they met in January, however, they then resisted the attempts to remedy the evils. One of them lay in the Civil Service, which had been regarded as spoils. Men were appointed not for fitness but to reward Congressmen. Cabinet officers had become mere office brokers. There were great numbers of supernumeraries. He had been told great numbers of Special Mail Agents had been appointed simply to go on electioneering tours. It was proved that Custom House Inspectors received bribes, and there had been numerous defalcations. He read from the report of President Grant's Civil Service Commission, showing the badness and expensiveness of the present service, by which one-fourth of the revenues were lost in collection. The revenue last year was $385,000,000. Should not that be corrected? Ninety-five millions would build free railroads all over Illinois, and leave a fund to run them. Some one in the crowd asked if there was not stealing under Johnson. Mr. Trumbull replied that there was, but that was no excuse for stealing under Grant. [Laughter.] These excuses would not answer. Because the Republican party put down the war, it should not, therefore, steal $95,000,000. He exonerated men neither for stealing under Johnson nor Grant. He asked his questioner if two men were to steal from him, and the last one should plead as an excuse that the other had also stolen, if he would be satisfied with that logic. The attempt to raise a committee to investigate all these matters, at the New York Custom House, and elsewhere, was voted down, and he was assailed by Morton, the chief leader of that partisan ring, as seeking to throw dirt on the Republican party. But a packed Committee was raised, and the friends of Tom Murphy went to New York to investigate him, and it covered up those transactions as well as it could. He had been assailed for speaking of this state of things; but were they not true? Did not the people want to know where the money went?

He then stated circumstances connected with the Secor case. But Robeson was still in office, and a Committee of the House had attempted to clear him. There was simply a difference of opinions as to the construction of the law, they said. Casey was still in office. There was a difference in the Republican party of Louisiana, as in Illinois, where all were not for Grant. [Applause.] Then Casey had interfered with the Legislature, and, in order to break up a quorum, hid away Senators in the Custom House, and on a revenue cutter. Did they justify that? (Cries of "no.") It also appeared that the Deputy Collector was holder of a corruption fund of $50,000 to bribe the Legislature to pass a bill in which he was interested. Casey was in office to-day. Were such things to go on and Federal officers to raise money to corrupt State Legislatures? He had just seen the report of Boutwell's North Carolina speech, favoring Grant's re-election. Grant's financial policy, he said, was to secure the faithful collection of the revenues, yet they lost one-quarter yearly. Second, to reduce expenditures. The ordinary expenses for 1860 were $60,000,000. In 1871 they were $157,000,000. That was the way expenses were reduced. Third, to re-establish a credit and reduce interest. He could charge Boutwell with a violation of the law, by which he enriched his friends by millions, and burdened the people to that extent. In 1870 Congress authorized him to refund the public debt by taking up the 6 per cent bonds, and substituting 5s. They were due, but the holders could not compel payment. Boutwell went to work, and the National Banks took some. The law provided that the entire expenses of exchange should not exceed half of 1 per cent, and should not be sold at less than par. In August he entered into an arrangement with the Syndicate, the details of which relative to bonds drawing interest from date of subscription, etc., were fully stated, showing how for three months the Government was practically paying 11 per cent. It cost the Government a million and a quarter, given away to people who subscribed for the bonds. That was a palpable violation of the law to reduce taxation and prepare for the resumption of specie payment. Mr. Boutwell, he said, assailed Greeley, since he was in favor of paying out the gold in the Treasury. The report of the Register of the Treasury, showing the balance at the end of each year, showed that on June 30, 1871, there was in the Treasury $109,000,000 in gold. In 1870 there was $149,000,000, and in the preceding year $183,000,000. That showed the financial capacity, for interest was lost on that all the time. If $100,000,000 had been taken out each year for six years, the interest would have been reduced $36,000,000. The people did not feel it, and did not think of what they were paying. They did not think that they had neither hats, shoes, nor pins but what they paid an extra price for on account of the duties, which this year amounted to $225,000,000. Blankets cost double, iron costs double. Some one asked if it would be better under Greeley. Mr. Trumbull replied that they would raise money for revenue, but not to pay the Secor claims. [Applause.] They proposed to save that $6,000,000 in interest every year.

Various other questions in reference to the tariff were put. The Chairman rather objected to the interruptions, but the speaker had no objection at all, since it was the best way of arriving at the truth. He was always glad to answer pertinent questions. Some tariff they must have, though he was not discussing that point, but the amount of duties raised, and which people did not feel when they bought pins or blankets, which were increased in price on account of import duties. As to the resumption of specie payment he would say there was more money in the Treasury three years ago than now. Then gold was at 137, and now at 113. That was not due to the amount of money in the Treasury. True, greenbacks were appreciated, because people had more confidence in them. They would stand as high with only $25,000,000 in the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell was mistaken there in fancying his hoarding system appreciated greenbacks. Besides losing interest this hoard was a great temptation to dishonesty, and it was dangerous to the liberties of the people. The Secretary of the Treasury could use that amount as a corruption fund. What was to prevent his making a depository of any National Bank favorable to Grant's re-election? Suppose there was one in Dixon controlled by a friend of the President, and money was left with it to loan out to farmers till after the election? The money power was one of the hardest things they would have to fight. He did not mean to say the Secretary of the Treasury would do those things, but it was in his power to do it. Casey was none too good to use what he collected in such way. That was the condition of things. It could not be changed.

Through men at Washington, the President had violated the law by having army officers on the active list serving as civil officers, and the whole country knew of Porter and others. Could they expect citizens to observe the laws when the President disregarded them? Boutwell had violated the law as stated above. Robeson and Creswell had violated the laws, the latter in the Chorpenning claim, the circumstances of which he stated; but a committee of Congress had decided that Creswell did just right, but recommended that Chorpenning be paid nothing. He also charged the President with keeping in a man like Casey, who had raised a corruption fund to bribe the Legislature, and had interfered with its reorganization. He himself could not sustain such acts if they could not. They could not vote to re-elect men who did them. Would it be better under Greeley? He was charged with being a traitor. [A man in the crowd, "So you are."] Mr. Trumbull asked him to state in what, but he declined to do so. The speaker asked if it was treason to denounce corruption and violations of law? [Cries of "No."] Was it treason to the Republican party to decline to support a man under whom such things were done? [Applause.] His treason lay in his refusal to indorse the rings that had passed the laws he had read, and were endeavoring to perpetuate themselves and friends in office. Morton denounced him, but Morton favored the Civil Service as it was. Was Grant a better Republican than Greeley? He had fought in freedom's cause with the last questioner, and was he now to fight with him in corruption's cause? Greeley was responsible for nothing that had been done. Grant was indirectly responsible for all. Some one asked what Greeley counselled in 1861, but Mr. Trumbull replied, that the essential thing was to know what he would do when elected President in 1873. It was asked if he favored secession in 1861. Mr. Trumbull denied it; but said these gentlemen were very fond of going back and living in the past. What Greeley counselled in 1861 should have no influence now. Was it not known that Lincoln recommended the paying for slavery, and thought it better to pay a thousand millions rather than lose half a million lives? Did they condemn Lincoln? He did the best he could. The war was over, and those who sought to revive its animosities must be inspired by hate, or to divert attention from present corruption. [A man in the crowd did not want to see the rebels take a front seat.] The speaker said that was precisely the same old feeling. Yet Grant had recommended amnesty, and appointed a rebel Attorney General to expound the law to his questioner. Longstreet had been put in office. His friend was not afraid of rebels. The trouble was they were not on his side. [Laughter.] Morton had said long ago that one-third of the Democratic party would vote for Grant, but Grant men now were distressed lest the rebels should vote for Greeley. They wanted them themselves. He was willing any rebel should come in, no matter what he had done, repent of his sins, and helped to support the Government. Those were the appeals to prejudice, and men who were parading the horrors of war did it to cast away attention from the iniquities they intended to perpetrate.

He had given them his reasons for favoring the Liberal movement. It was for them wholly to determine what they were to do. He had shown them something of corruption and of Congressional legislation. When added to that came the attempt to perpetuate the power of that dynasty, he appealed to the people to put down the men who were bringing the party into disgrace—Greeley's election would break down party intolerance and enfranchise the minds of men. He wanted his friend to get over his prejudices against the rebels. He did not want the rights of the people silently stolen away by appeals to prejudiced men. He did not appeal, but he urged all freemen to vote their honest convictions, and the Cincinnati movement would swallow up all corruptions. [Great cheers.]

Three cheers were then given for Judge Trumbull, Greeley, and Koerner.

After the meeting had closed, the Liberal Republicans of the county met and appointed a County Committee and members of the Senatorial and Congressional Committees.

In the evening, about 2,000 persons assembled in the Court House Square. The first speech was made by the Hon. William Burchell, of Ogle County, Elector on the Liberal ticket in the Fifth Congressional District. He compared the lives and qualifications of the two candidates for the Presidency, contrasting the man who had won a few battles with one who for forty years had been instructing the people and laboring in the cause of humanity. One educated at West Point, the other in all that made the statesman. Grant was not only ignorant of the duties of a President, but was incompetent to learn them. He then reviewed and refuted the various objections made to Greeley. No charge of gift-taking, at least, had ever been made against him. After incidentally touching upon Henry Wilson's Know Nothing record, he closed with an earnest appeal to vote for the man who was honest, temperate, and laborious.

He was followed by Judge Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, who stated that it was the first time he had been a candidate, except two years ago, when he ran for Congress in a hopeless district; but now the same impulse which originated the Republican party was working for the Liberal party with an immediate prospect of success. They intended to overturn the faction which called itself a party, and had only personal abuse instead of argument. On the preceding evening Storrs had made an hour and a half speech, and no man could say less in that time. The best part of his speech was made afterwards, when he said Grant had five millions to spend. Believing he and his party were working to destroy the liberties of the country, he should work against them. They had heard an admirable speech from Mr. Trumbull, which made the dry bones in the Post-office rattle. He was glad to see such an audience, and was assured that the Grant majority in Lee would be wiped out. The same feeling that stirred them in 1856 stirred them now. He had been a Grant man four years ago, believing he would unite the North and South and restore peace. But he failed to do so then, and now he wanted cordial Union and harmony between the brave and misguided men of the South and men of the North. If they had long ago had universal amnesty and forgiveness the country would have been in a far different condition from what it is to-day. From the day Grant took his seat he showed that he had no conception of the trust that the power rested with the people, and that all were bound by the law.

He then reviewed the various blunders and violations of law committed by Grant; stated that the King had made the tenure of office and salary of Judges dependent on his will. Grant had made the Judiciary subservient to his will and appointed and removed them for personal or party considerations. Wilson, of Keweenaw, was appointed Judge in Utah. Soon after Shafer was appointed Governor, he was called to decide as to the constitutionality of a certain law which he knew to be unconstitutional. Shafer asked him to decide it to be constitutional. He declined, and Schafer told him his successor was coming, and he did. Judge Hawley asked Grant if there were charges against Wilson, and Grant told him He looked on Territorial Judges as members of the Governor's staff, and who should be removed if they did not agree with his policy. He touched upon the indifference of the Administration to the Cuban insurrection. The navy had disappeared, and arms had been peddled off to France. He then referred to the principle of centralization, which was the great idea of the present Administration, which was striving to concentrate all power at Washington, and to overthrow the theory on which the Constitution was based. All their laws and measures were tending to that end. His argument on this point was admirably made, and was listened to with great attention. He closed by mentioning the deplorable condition of the South, which would be remedied by the election of Greeley.

The next speaker was Judge Trumbull, who spoke in regard to the ticket. Eustace they all knew, and would vote for him anyway, but they might not know Koerner. He had lived near him, and knew him well, and practiced law with him. He was a man of the highest character, great ability, and exemplary habits, and would make as able a Governor as Illinois ever had. Oglesby was an honest and large-hearted man, who dealt much in glorification of what was done in the war, but he was not Koerner's superior. All the others on the ticket were good men and would be elected. Some one in the crowd had said he could not vote for Greeley since he went on Jeff Davis' bond. Let that man cage Davis and keep guard over him till he died. Greeley saw Davis never would be tried, and he had not been yet, but the Constitution entitled every man to a speedy trial, and Davis had demanded this. It was a manifestation of Greeley's moral courage that he did it. All that his hearers had to do was to break off party shackles, liberate their minds, and march on to victory.

The last speech was made by West, of Amboy, a Democrat, who made a telling address for Greeley.

The two meetings to-day were well attended, and all listened with profound and most gratifying attention. Attempts at questioning were very quickly disposed of by Judge Trumbull's prompt answers, and by repeated cheers for Greeley.

RENOMINATION OF HON. D. W. VOORHEES FOR CONGRESS—HE DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND THE LIBERAL POLICY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 18.—In accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress, at the Convention in Spencer, to-day, Mr. Voorhees made a long and elaborately prepared speech, the most interesting portions of which are given *verbatim* in the following extracts:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You have done me great honor to-day. The greatest I have ever received, and greater, I think, when all the circumstances are considered, than usually falls to the lot of public man in this country. You have, one and all, refused to listen to what has been said to my disadvantage, and you have demanded that I should remain in your service. You knew me better than all the world besides. We have labored together in the past, and you have bestowed upon me already ten years of official life. If, therefore, after such experience of each other, you find me in any degree worthy of such confidence as you have here manifested, I may, indeed, feel that I have not lived altogether in vain. I call you to witness, also, that I have not sought this nomination, but wish that it might be given to some one else. It is a prize, it is true, coming from the source it does, which is equal to the highest ambition, but circumstances of a purely personal and domestic led me to declare two years ago, publicly, in every part of the District that I was then making my last race for Congress. Again, one year ago, I repeated my wish to quit public life, and bestow what ability and energy I possess to my private interests. It cannot, therefore, be said that all the reluctance I have manifested in regard to the present contest is of recent date. I am not here, however, to shun the events of the last two months, and the new and peculiar responsibilities which they impose. This is an occasion for perfect frankness between you and me. I will talk to you, therefore, as if I were seated at your hearth stone, and, if the outside world is listening, I trust it will hear of nothing of which I will be ashamed. A close observation of the lawless and outrageous conduct of the present Administration, of the great and increasing disgust in the public mind, long ago convinced me that an easy opportunity would be presented this year for the Democratic party, by presenting one of its ablest and purest men for the Presidency, to regain the control of the Government and re-establish civil liberty and equality in the burdens as well as in the blessings of the Republic. I gave honest Republicans the same credit which they now give me, in believing that they would sufficiently rise above party to vote against a corrupt Administration, without regard to the company in which they performed so noble an act. I still believe they would have done so, and that any one of four or five Democratic statesmen who might be named, eminent for ability and purity of character, could have been elected to the Presidency over the present very unpopular incumbent. Entertaining this opinion, with the force of an absolute conviction, I made an earnest effort to have it prevail in the minds of others, in view of an approaching National Democratic Convention. I exercised my right as a member of this Democratic party, in pointing out what I thought its action ought to be. This is a right for which I am beholden to no one. I have no apologies to make for having exercised it as I did. I would do so again, under similar circumstances. I do not claim to be a shrewd and managing politician, if shrewdness and management consist in suppressing my honest convictions on the public questions and waiting until I find whether they are popular or not. I hold that all men have a duty to perform in assisting to create a perfect public opinion by expressing their own on all proper occasions. In opposing the nomination of Mr. Greeley I acted on this principle, and no one will expect me now, as heretofore, to retract a word I have spoken or written on the subject. The influence of my words, if they had any, was directed to the Baltimore Convention, and not beyond the action of that body. They must stand as my sincere utterances in behalf of an object over which that body had legitimate authority and ultimate control, but I will, doubtless, be reminded that my views were not adopted at Baltimore, and that my opinions were disregarded. All this is true, and I do not pretend to disguise my deep regret. I would gladly have it otherwise, and I have given the subject as careful and as conscientious an examination, in order to ascertain the true path of duty, as it has been in my power to make. If I could at this point abandon the public station consistently with my obligations to my party, my friends, and the duties I owe as a citizen to my country, the path before me would be easy and smooth. Your actions alone, however, here, to-day, under all the circumstances of the past and present, impels me to accept your nomination, and make one more campaign with you, and for that purpose we must look the present and the future coolly and resolutely in the face, in the light of the recent result at Baltimore. Whenever and wherever, in all the ages and nations of the world, men have associated themselves together for common objects, whether in affairs of Church or State, the power of a final decision over the matters in controversy amongst themselves has been specifically lodged somewhere. Without this authority, no bond would be strong enough to produce united action in behalf of any purpose, however great and beneficent, so widely do men honestly differ in regard to the means and the details by which the most desirable ends are to be attained. Of course, no sect or party, religious or political, has the right or the power to crush out the independent convictions of its members, and it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the members of any organization to abandon it whenever they perceive that they can more surely secure the great objects they have in view by doing so. Great and binding, therefore, as all Democrats concede the authority of a more than two-thirds majority of a National Democratic Convention to be, yet, if you were fully persuaded that you could better serve your country and more certainly rescue her from the shame and disgrace into which she has been plunged, by leaving your old organization and seeking new party relations, you would be justified in such a course. But let me say to the Democratic masses in this District, and throughout the State, that I see no such course open to any friend of his country. To those who have so warmly coincided in opinion with me on the propriety of Mr. Greeley's nomination, and their name is legion, let me say, that the Democratic party is infinitely preferable, in my judgment, even with Horace Greeley as its candidate, to that portion of the Republican party which acknowledges the leadership of Grant and the profligate managers by which he is lead on to his own and the country's ruin. No thought of recreancy or infidelity to the Democratic party ever entered my mind. As I cannot control its counsels, I shall submit to them, hoping that time may show its ways to be the wiser and more beneficial to the country than I predicted. He who cannot have his own way in this world is not, therefore, in my opinion, justified in doing nothing. I can without inconsistency, concede that others may be more enlightened than myself in the points at issue, and give their plans a fair trial. If we turn, however, for a brief survey of the broad field of national politics, many strange and significant aspects are presented to our view. We constantly hear of the unwonted position of the Democratic party in its action and its attitude. We all admit it to be unusual, but I think, if we examine, we find other occurrences in the political world quite as novel and shocking as anything in the conduct of the Democracy. Is the condition of the Republican organization so natural and healthy that it can afford to sneer at the supposed sickness and death of its powerful neighbor? At the close of the war it succeeded to illimitable power and possessions. Its means by which to seduce the venal, overawe the timid, and coerce all others, into its support were absolutely boundless in eleven States, and nearly so everywhere else. If this powerful party had been pure and unselfish in its devotion to the welfare of the country; if it had been managed with an eye single to the prosperity of the laboring people; if it had fostered the industrial classes instead of the monopolists; if it had conciliated the conquered, instead of bruising them every day afresh with additional stripes; if it had sought to invigorate and enrich an impoverished section of the greatest natural wealth, instead of scourging it into still more horrible barrenness and misery; if it had lived on love and patriotism, instead of hate and greed, it would have had a longer lease of power at the hands of the American people than was ever granted to a political party in the history of the world; but, bloated with power and countless wealth, its career has been full of wickedness, gradually, but surely, forfeiting the confidence of the people, and driving the best elements out of its organization. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the history of political contests in Indiana. In 1864, when the waves of Radical miasma reached their highest in this State, a majority of 21,000 was recorded against the Democratic party. Two years later, in 1866, we again met the same evening and reduced the majority to 14,000. In 1868, we fought again under the same colors, and wiped out the entire majority against us, the Radicals only saving the State officers by fraudulent returns of a few hundred majority. Thus stood the contest in Indiana. When the Fifteenth Amendment, never legally ratified; a fraud in my individual judgment on the American public, gave an increase of 100,000 negro voters to the Radicals, yet, in 1870, we defeated this coalition of blacks and whites and placed about 3,000 of a majority on the side of the gallant and unfaltering Democracy of the State. Certainly, this is not a record to beget discouragement. It shows a steady decay of the Republican party in Indiana. It shows a loss on its part, in five years, of, at least 24,000 votes. It shows, further, that, if the Democracy does as usual on its own account this year, we will carry the State by 15,000 majority, and if the Liberal Republican party can even moderately well fulfil its expectations, the vote of the State will be cast against the Administration party, both in October and November, by larger majorities than have ever heretofore been known in her history. There is another branch, however, of the domestic policy of the present Administration which has, perhaps, more strongly induced the present political movement against it than any other, for it comprises within itself the wrongs and villanies of all others. The condition of the South at last arouses universal attention, and almost universal indignation. That unhappy section is at last recognized as a portion of our common country, and, as such, is entitled to an equality before the law with all other sections. General Grant was elected to the Presidency, exclaiming, "Let us have peace." But the cry has been a cheat and a delusion. There has been no peace for the helpless people of the South. They have longed for it, and prayed for it, but it has not come. A worse form of war than marching columns has preyed upon them. It has been a war of robbers, spies, and jailors. I say, without fear of intelligent contradiction, that in all that goes to destroy the prosperity of a country, and crush the welfare of its people, the administration of public affairs in the South for the last three years has been the worst, the most infernal ever known in the history of a civilized people. It is a subject on which I have bestowed an earnest attention, and with which I have made myself familiar during the last session of Congress. I demonstrated, from official proofs, that a system of plunder had been pursued, under the protection and approval of the present Administration, by which the entire eleven reconstructed States of the South had been impoverished, a majority of them made bankrupt. Debts and outstanding obligations, amounting in the aggregate to at least $300,000,000, have been fastened, by official thieves, on the tax-payers of that blighted region, for the purpose of aiding in this wholesale robbery, by reducing the Southern people to silence and submission while it was going on. It has been falsely assumed that they were in a lawless state of mind, and must be placed under laws as desperate and infamous as an Austrian edict against Hungary in 1849, or a British Act of Parliament against Ireland in the last century. The true policy of the bandit prevails from Virginia to Texas, wherever the touch of this Administration and its followers has been felt. It has been the money of the people, or their lives and liberties, and, in a majority of the States, both. They have not only had their substance eaten out by adventurous scoundrels, but they have been deprived in their own person of every American right. Their property is not only at the mercy of mercenary vagabonds, but, under the legislation of the past few years, any husband or father, wife or mother, son or daughter, in the entire South could be consigned indefinitely to prison on the mere suspicion of a depraved spy, whether white or black, there to lay without hope of speedy trial, or release, or bail, until those who had deprived them of the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* either turned them out or packed a jury for their conviction. When I recall and dwell upon these appalling crimes against liberty and against the common rights of humanity, I cannot wonder at the strong and bitter cry which comes up from the South for anybody to defeat the re-election of the man who has inspired them, regarded them with grim and heartless satisfaction, and, in many instances, committed them himself. The man who is drowning, or sees his wife or children perishing in the flames, must not be censured for adopting any method not criminal in itself, by which to save half or all that is dear to him. I have, therefore, listened with perfect patience to the voice of the South in this crisis, knowing, as I do, her extreme and immediate necessities. Her urgent appeal for the nomination of Mr. Greeley has been regarded by her friends in the North almost as the last despairing cry of a brave and noble people reduced to a hopeless extremity. Believing, as they think, one more chance to save themselves from a ruin infinitely worse than death. I fervently pray God that their hopes may be realized, and many a Northern man will suspend his differences with Mr. Greeley, on account of the people of the South, who would not do so on his own. They believe the election of Mr. Greeley will afford them relief, and in that belief they demanded his nomination. It has been accorded more in deference to their condition and their wishes than to any other one cause. If Mr. Greeley, under these circumstances, should be elected, he will stand pledged by the strongest obligations that ever rested upon an honorable man to bestow upon the South the blessing of a just and fraternal policy of Government. If he did not do so after the confidence reposed in him by that section, he would be accursed amongst men. Let us hope, however, with our brethren of the South, that the experiment may be a complete success; that his election may banish misrule and plunder from their midst; restore peace in reality, as well as in name; bring back a cheerful and contented devotion to the laws of the country, and a pride in the flag which affords an equal protection to all citizens. Let us hope that the deadly paralysis so long afflicting the South, and destroying her vast productive energies, may speedily be succeeded by perfect health and vigor. If our Government is to be restored to its natural proportions and strength, our States must be as free in one section as in the others. We must have no lines where freedom is halted by the bayonet on American soil; and when all are treated alike by the Government, they will all bear it the same allegiance, whatever may have been the bloody struggles of the past. When this kind of a union of hearts in support of the Government shall take place, having for its basis the principles of Justice, Liberty, and Equality, then will this nation rise like a strong man after sleep and go forth to new glories, renewing the purity of its youth in connection with the gigantic proportions of its age. But there was one more step possible to be taken by the Administration to complete its scandalous career in connection with foreign affairs, and it took that step when it permitted its office-holders to be engaged in the sale of vast quantities of arms and ammunition to be used in slaughtering the people of Germany, then engaged in a war forced on them by the ambition of Louis Napoleon. The spirit of speculation and money-getting was so active in the official circles of the Government that it broke out in a traffic of death. Death to a friendly people, whose kindred are honest and hard-working citizens in every county in the United States. This sinister and revolting fact does not rest upon Democratic testimony, but upon that of the oldest and ablest Republicans. There was no denial of it, and when the German who yet acknowledged his allegiance and military duty to his Fatherland hurried back from this country to join the ranks of his countrymen at home, as many did, perhaps he crossed the ocean in a ship laden with the weapons of his own destruction, furnished by the official authority of the American Government, and, doubtless, there are now German soldiers sleeping in their graves sent there by American bullets, fired from American guns furnished to the armies of the French Emperor by the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant. It cannot be otherwise, when we reflect that enough was sent to equip an army of 60,000 men for the field. Gentlemen, it is against an Administration sustained by practices such as these, and many more of like criminality, that the people of the United States are now mustering under various organizations for a united assault. It does not follow that those who think alike in regard to the necessity of its overthrow should think alike in regard to everything else. It is conceded, by men of various opinions, to be a common obstacle to the general welfare and a common reproach to the good name of the country. If a common nuisance was erected in a city the residents would not stop to inquire into each other's views on all other questions before they would agree to unite for its abatement. They would leave them for subsequent discussion and settlement, and proceed at once to destroy the cause of a general discomfort and sickness. So now, we find men who are in favor of a high protective tariff and those who are against it, as I am; men who are for negro suffrage and those who are against it, as I am; men who are for an immediate return to specie payment and those who are against, as I am; men who believe in paying the bonds of the Government in gold and those who believe in paying them according to the law of the contract, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, as I do; men who are in favor of exempting them from taxation and those who are opposed to such exemption, as I am; men who believe that 1,700 National Banks are necessary to furnish the people a circulating medium of $350,000,000, at a cost of 30 per cent to the tax-payers, and those who believe, as I do, that a currency can be furnished to the people without this enormous per cent; men who, in fact, differ widely upon nearly every political issue, earnestly agreeing that the first step toward good government and a general reform is to drive from power the present Administration and its corrupt surroundings. All Democrats join in such a work in strict consistency with the principles of their whole lives, and will welcome an alliance with all honorable men who espouse the same cause. In advocating this cause, I shall abandon no principles on which I have heretofore obtained your support. Governor Morton has much to say about the alleged inconsistency of the Democratic party, and comments upon the expression that we have turned our backs on the past. In one sense, every man turns his back upon the past with the dawn of every new campaign and its new duties and responsibilities. He who lives to accomplish the true work of life lives in the present and with his face to the future. However well his work of yesterday is done, he cannot waste the remainder of his days in its contemplation. He must listen to the voices that bid him on, and obey the hands that beckon him forward. The Democracy, therefore, does not turn its back upon the past in repudiation of its record. It simply faces the future, and enters upon the new field of action which has opened. If, however, it had turned its back upon the past in the degrading sense ascribed to it by Governor Morton, it would not lay in his mouth to utter the reproach. I cannot recall a single political issue in the last eighteen years, commencing with the Missouri Compromise in 1854, in which he has not occupied both sides with equal zeal, and equal ability, and with equal abuse of his adversaries for the time being. Since the war he has announced that a State which tolerated negro suffrage and negro officials would be an unfit place of residence for white people, and would repel white immigration from its borders. He directly turned his back on that position, and furiously assailed those who did not do the same. He espoused the payment of the bonds in greenbacks to the extent that Morrill, of Vermont, told him in the Senate that he went farther even than Pendleton on that subject. He very soon turned his back on that doctrine, and bowed lower at the golden shrine of Grant's Administration than any one else in all the land. He eulogized the treaty with England, by which indirect damages were to be obtained in the Alabama claims. He turned his back on that, and was the leader of the Senatorial party which changed the treaty to suit England. He has for years had himself proclaimed as the soldiers' friend, perhaps above all men in the United States. Has he not also turned his back upon the soldiers? What has he done for them since the war? Who fill the best Federal offices in this State under his control of the Federal patronage? Not soldiers; or, if here and there one has received an appointment, as in the case of General Gresham, he has most likely not been recommended by Morton. When I introduced a bill in Congress by which every crippled soldier, as well as the widows and orphans of those who were killed in the service, should have 160 acres of land without being required to settle on and improve it, did Governor Morton lend the measure a helping hand? Able-bodied American citizens are to have so much land because they can work upon it. The worst sufferers by the war, the wounded soldier element in our midst, and those made widows and orphans, are deprived of this benefit on account of those very wounds and losses which have disabled them from farming, and have made their wants and their claims all the greater. Does not a public man turn his back upon the soldier when he refuses to him, in his crippled condition, the same aid which is given by the Government to the stalwart and robust men of the country who were not in the war at all. Again, has Governor Morton not turned his back upon the soldiers in refusing to assist in equalizing the bounties of the early veterans with the amount received by those serving later in war? It is a shameful fact that the soldiers who served nearly three years of the war received but $300 bounty, while those who served but little more than a year, near its close, have received a bounty of $4 for their services. Various efforts have been made in Congress to place them all on an equality by paying the additional $100 to the veterans who are entitled to it. A bill for this purpose has passed the House, I believe, three times, but has always been defeated in the Senate. Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice President, has all the time been Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and could have secured its passage. So could Morton, if he had not turned his back upon the soldier and his face towards other subjects more pleasing and profitable to his ambition. I submit, therefore, that he is not a proper person to arraign me, or any one else, for turning away from the past. If I am re-elected to Congress I shall pursue the same course I have heretofore, only ... promising you greater industry in your service. In my attention to the wants of my constituents I know no party. If a Republican applies to me for assistance in his business, he will receive it as readily as a Democrat, without the slightest reference as to how he has voted. I hold myself as the public servant of all the citizens of my District as long as it continues me in Congress. Let this fact always be borne in mind, and let no one hesitate to act upon it.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED—HE TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—General Grant gave to the *Herald* correspondent at Long Branch, yesterday, an unusually free interview, exerting himself considerably beyond his wonted monosyllables. The correspondent opened fire with:

"What is being done, Mr. President, by your National Committee?

Grant. Well, nothing very particular, I believe I have not seen any of them for some time; that is, since I was in Washington last. Then and there I found them working very hard, though in full confidence of success. Their labors now are merely preparatory, of course, but you'll find their work will speak for itself when it is considered that the time has come. They have some very strong and interesting documents almost ready for distribution. When these are published they will be sure to have their effect.

Correspondent. What about North Carolina?

Grant. Republicans, resident down there, and those who went there recently from other States to work for the party, all assure me that the Republican ticket is sure of a good majority.

Correspondent. What do you think of Pennsylvania?

Grant. Prospects are excellent, I believe myself, and the accounts I have received all tend to confirm my opinion.

Correspondent. Well, then, about New York?

Grant. My friends in New York assure me that not only are chances good, but that they are morally certain of carrying the State. I know myself that my chances are much better than my opponents represent them to be, or even allow themselves to believe they are. You see the opposition, who are out, always make the largest and loudest promises, much larger than any cool observer can believe they are able or willing to fulfil. But many persons are always too ready to mistake what they wish to be for what will be, and to swallow anything in the hope of a promise, however preposterous and impossible. My friends, there and everywhere else, are doing their work quietly, but I believe effectively, and I have every hope they will be able to win back that great State. I feel confident, at least, that I will receive a much larger vote from New York this year than was counted for me in 1868.

Correspondent. By the way, you have gone to Washington on important business, as some of the New York papers said.

Grant. No; I don't know where anybody could find the foundation for a statement of that kind. I do, of course, go down there occasionally, when any Government matter requires my presence; but I don't think I shall go any day of this week. I may go down on Monday next. Indeed, I think I'll have to go, because unless I go then I cannot go there soon at all.

Correspondent. Why, will you be tied by any important business?

Grant. No; but I am going from home for a while.

Correspondent. Out West?

Grant. Oh no; I have had a wish for some time past to visit that section down along the Canada border. I shall start some day in the latter part of next week, go down the St. Lawrence, visit the Thousand Islands, and see all the places worth seeing along there.

Correspondent. How long will you be absent?

Grant. I can't say just now.

Correspondent. Will you have a large party with you?

Grant. No, indeed.

Correspondent. Politicians don't come near you at all, I see, and I suppose you are not very sorry?

Grant. Well, some of them come here to talk politics, and, as you say, I am not very sorry for that. In fact, that is why I come here. Of course, if there be anything of importance to be said or done, I go and attend to it promptly. I do like a little peace and quiet once a year, if only a week or so. As a general rule, I am not at all fond of what is generally understood by the word as politics.

Correspondent. Does the change in the Captain Generalship of Cuba affect the interest of our Government in any way?

Grant. No.

Correspondent. Is it your opinion that the removal of Valmaseda is meant as an evidence that the Spanish Government means to adopt a milder and more conciliatory policy in reference to the Cuban insurrection?

Grant. Well, I can't say that that is my opinion. I have reason to believe that the Spanish Government had really very little to do with the policy pursued towards those insurgents. The Cuban Volunteers, who appear to be more Spanish, in that respect at least, than the Spanish themselves, are responsible for all that has been done.

Correspondent. How much of a victory has England gained by that Geneva Conference in the matter of indirect claims?

Grant (smiling triumphantly). Great Britain has gained no victory at all, sir. The triumph has been all ours, and a great and important triumph it is. We have got the whole question just where we wanted it, and solved as we wished it to be. It is of greater importance to the United States than to any other country in the world; that the rights and duties of neutrals shall be distinctly ascertained and definitely settled, and settled precisely as they have just been. In the event of any civil or international foreign war, particularly one in whose results the people of this country, or any considerable portion of them, might feel interested, we would find ourselves with almost interminable coast and country lines, which could only be attacked with the greatest difficulty and cost, if they could be successfully watched at all by the available resources and forces of the Government, which is more than doubtful. We will be neutrals in the next war, and for all future, and it might be England's turn, if that declaration had not been made by the Geneva Conference, to present us with a long bill for indirect damages inflicted on her commerce. We might reply, "Oh, we did not present claims for indirect damages when privateers from your ports served us in a similar manner." But Great Britain would undoubtedly answer, "Why didn't you? If you thought fit to neglect your own interests, you must not expect us to follow your foolish example." That plausible reply is now taken out of her mouth, and done, too, by her own act and deed, which makes the victory doubly ours. Now, should any of our people put her in such jeopardy and do her such damage as the subjects of Great Britain did us, and she should demand

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—FLINT—On the 17th inst., in this city, by Justice Van Woods, Captain C. D. C. Williams and Jane W. Flint, relict of the late George Flint, of Lake Station, Ind. No cards.

THIRDS—McMILLAN—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Jas. M. Thirds and Mercie McMillan. No cards.

DIED.

REDFIELD—At Oconomowoc, Wis., July 18, 1872, of cholera infantum, Robert Wheelock Redfield, aged 11 months, infant child of George T. and Mary M. Redfield, of this city.

Funeral from 617 Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, July 19.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

BECKFORD—Paulina M. Cramer Beckford, daughter of G. W. Beckford, aged 14 years, expired July 17, beloved by all who knew her.

GARRITT—In this city, July 18, Ida May, daughter of Edwin and Ellen Garritt, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Funeral from No. 14 Sheldon street, to-day, 19th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.

SMITH—July 18, 2 a. m., Melissa C., wife of Joseph F. Smith, aged 49 years.

Funeral 2 p. m., Friday, July 19, from residence, 89 Warren-av. Carriages to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOODY—On the 17th inst., S. Joseph Moody, aged 43 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 346 Burnside street, on Friday, July 19, at 1:30 p. m.

HILDER—In this city, July 18, 1872, Frank Creswell, only child of F. F. and Jeannie W. Hilder, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M., Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on R. A. Degree. By Order of the H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic. Home Lodge, No. 508 A. F. & A. M. Notified Meeting.—All members are hereby notified to be present this evening at 8 o'clock, as special business will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the W. M., E. B. W. LOCKE, Secretary.

Masonic. Oriental Lodge, No. 33 A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic. Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. and A. M., this (Friday) evening, July 19. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, SOUTH SIDE—157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building. WEST SIDE—Corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Masonic Building. Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper. Sterling Bills on London. Commercial Credits and Letters of Credit.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES. I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

H. CLAY SCOTT, W. H. OVINGTON, Chicago. T. T. OVINGTON, Paris, France. E. J. OVINGTON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS. Beg leave to inform you that they will, on MONDAY EVENING, July 22, and on TUESDAY, July 23, open, at the building of A. Hiscock, Esq., 219 WEST MADISON-ST., a very complete and carefully-selected stock of FINE BRONZE, PARIAN, PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE GLASS, and a general assortment of CHINA and CROCKERY.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL. Markley, Alling & Co., Wholesale Hardware, HAVE REMOVED TO 49 LAKE-ST. 49. Their Old Stand, in a new, Iron Front Fire-Proof Building. They congratulate themselves on being the first house in their line to locate permanently in new quarters, where, with largely increased stock and facilities, they are prepared to fill orders with despatch, and always at lowest prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL. TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., **WOOL!** TO THEIR NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, 141 and 143 KINZIE-ST., At north end of LaSalle-st. Tunnel, Chicago.

REMOVAL. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO. Have removed to their new and spacious FURNITURE WAREROOMS, 443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck court.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOL. SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S WOOL LOFTS. Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts. Office, 283 Michigan-av. Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

WM. KERR & CO., 96 WEST LAKE-ST., DEALERS IN Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY, Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures. No. 10 LaSalle-st.

GAS AND STEAM PIPE.

GAS & STEAM PIPE. We have on hand a full assortment of GAS AND STEAM PIPE, Which we sell at the lowest market rates. J. FURSE & CO., 15 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., near Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Business Man Can make a most profitable arrangement with an established manufacturing house, in which he can employ $5,000 to $15,000 at a guaranteed profit of over 25 per cent. Call on R. T., 588 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF 740 Large Lots AT Washington Heights.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the grounds, 740 fifty-foot front lots in the Halsted Street Addition to Washington Heights, on the 20th day of July. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and to continue till all the lots are sold. This property adjoins the celebrated Hilliard & Dobbins tract on the east, and lies nearly a mile on Halsted-st., which is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares, being more traveled than any other street leading into the city. The land is high and dry alluvial prairie, well adapted for fine gardens and beautiful suburban homes. The railroad facilities are unsurpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, also, the Chicago & Danville, and the Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati Air-Line, all pass near by on the west side of this land. Halsted-st. is the eastern boundary. There is also a track for a railroad already graded from this point to South Chicago, and the ties and iron will be laid down in a few days, and then all the railroads running to Chicago from the south and east will be readily accessible to this point, making this property very desirable for every description of occupancy.

A fine depot is now being built in the centre of this tract, at which the Washington Heights Dummy will stop on all trips to and from the city; also, all of the accommodation trains on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The Chicago depot of this road is at the corner of LaSalle and Van Buren-sts., right in the heart of the business of the city, to get to which there is never any detention by reason of bridges. This property is 10 miles from the Van Buren-st. depot, and the time occupied in getting there is only about 35 minutes, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation tickets much less than that. To a laboring man or mechanic this sale will give an unparalleled opportunity to secure a fine home of an acre (or 10 lots, say 125), for the price that one lot would cost anywhere in the remote suburbs of the city; and he can get to this property easier, more pleasantly, and quicker than he can to his high priced city lot. The location is remarkably healthy, and the water good and plenty.

FIVE ACRE BLOCKS Will also be offered at auction to induce those to attend who wish to purchase in large quantities. The terms of sale are one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Ten per cent cash will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment in 30 and 60 days. The title is absolutely perfect, and abstracts of titles will be furnished all purchasers.

N. B.—A Fine Brass Band Will be in attendance on the day of sale to discourse excellent music, and plenty of refreshments will be on the grounds, free of charge, to regale the inner man. A free ride to and from the city will be furnished all who may wish to attend the sale. Come out, Laboring Men and Mechanics, Clerks, and all others, and don't neglect this fine chance to secure you a home and a foothold near this great and growing metropolis of the West—this most wonderful Chicago! Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for occupation and speculation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. Plats of this property can now be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 175 State-st.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., General Managers, and ASA W. CLARKE, Agent.

Trains leave Rock Island Depot July 20, at 10:20 a. m.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

SPECIAL & UNRESERVED SALE AT AUCTION Of Two Hundred Lots LOCATED AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Wednesday Evening, July 24, at 7 1-2 O'Clock, AT BURLINGTON HALL, Corner of State and Sixteenth-Streets.

Owing to the great success attending our previous sales of property located at this charming and rapidly growing suburban town, and in order to accommodate those persons who are unable to attend our day sales, we have been authorized to make an evening sale as above and offer some of the most desirable lots yet offered at auction. These lots are in blocks ... of Willis M. Hill's Subdivision, Washington Heights, and lie within four blocks of the *Main Depot*, the junction of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, Chicago and Danville, Chicago, Columbus and Cincinnati Air Lines, and about the same distance from the Quincy Station. The facilities for reaching the property are unsurpassed. The land is high and dry, and will soon be in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and other improvements. There is no suburb of Chicago where property is advancing more rapidly and that offers greater inducements to those seeking pleasant homes. Title to the property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished. Warranty deeds given. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. ... will be required at time of sale. Plats of the property can be seen at our office. Sale peremptory. No reservation. Seekers of Beautiful Sites for Pleasant Homes be Sure and Attend this Sale. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **Fine Watches, JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,** 452 Wabash-av. Orders from the country solicited.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872. A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. 116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DON'T FORGET THIS CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. Gentlemen and ladies, I will sell at public auction a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Chamber sets, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves and Furniture, and a great variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 20th of July, 1872, at No. 1074 Wabash-av. R. HENDRICKS, Auctioneer.

Hemp, Flax, and Cotton Twine At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

WM. H. STICKNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office (in the new brick building) southeast corner of Michigan and North Clark-sts. Special attention to Probate matters. Wills drawn and construed and estates settled. Collections promptly attended to. Clerk or student wanted who speaks German.

Office of the Chicago Dock Company, Room 21, Central Union Block. An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company will be held at the Office of the Company on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the present year and for the consideration of any other business presented. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary. CHICAGO, July 16, 1872.

Notice to Furniture or Other Manufacturers. I want to rent to some large manufacturing business, ... a LARGE BRICK BUILDING, suitable for ... in one mile of Court House. ... W. H. MORRIS, ... West Randolph-st.

SAND AND GRAVEL. Can be furnished ... builders, pavers, or roofers on the track of the ... W. F. BREWSTER, 131 West Madison-st.

Tremont Restaurant. A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

CICERO TAXES now due, at 153 West Washington-st. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock p. m. A. O. BUTLER, Collector.

THE ABSTRACTS.

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Abstracts.

Messrs. Harrison, Crawford, and Hitchcock Oppose the Purchase of the Abstract Books.

The Claims of Title Claimed to Be often Defective in Their Links.

Commissioners Wahl and Herting's Reasons for Wishing the Books to Become Public Property.

They Recommend the Payment of $400,000 Instead of $750,000 to the Abstract Men.

The Two Reports Made the Special Order for Monday Next.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Wahl, Harrison.

The Chair stated that the meeting was called to consider a report from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Mr. Stearns said the report was not ready, and the Committee was granted further time.

Superintendent Miller recommended the sinking of another well at the Poor House, the present one being insufficient to supply the quantity of water required. Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, with power to act.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A petition, calling attention to the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and requesting the Board to take measures to enforce it, was read.

Mr. Harrison moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chair said he had been requested by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to suggest the appointment of a Special Committee on the subject. Mr. Stearns made a plea on behalf of dumb animals.

Mr. White, Mr. Stearns being in the chair *pro tem.*, said it had been suggested that the County Attorney's office be the headquarters of the Illinois Humane Society, and that the County Attorney be instructed to prosecute cases.

Mr. Crawford thought it was a purely municipal matter, resting with the city authorities.

Mr. White said the law specified County Boards.

Mr. Stearns thought the County Attorney had plenty of time to attend to such cases. He did not think the Attorney was overloaded with business.

Mr. Crawford wanted to know if the County Attorney was to prosecute cases of murder and everything else.

Mr. Wahl thought it was a county matter.

Mr. Harrison was not familiar with the law. He knew there was such a law. He wanted it investigated by the Judiciary Committee, assisted by the Attorney.

Mr. White finally offered the following:

Resolved, That the office of the County Attorney be designated as the place where complaint may be made for violations of the law against cruelty to animals, and that the County Attorney be instructed to prosecute [illegible] such cases, when [illegible] upon sufficient evidence in his opinion to justify prosecution.

The resolution was adopted.

A WHISKY HOLE.

Mr. Skelly wished to call the attention of the Board to two windows in the Jail which were so much out of repair as to permit the passage through of bottles of whisky for the delectation of prisoners.

Mr. Harrison wanted to know if any whiskey was passed out.

The Building Committee was requested to repair the breach.

DAMAGED BONDS.

William Osborn got a $1,000 fire bond for a charred war bond of the same value, and $70 interest. Honora Casey was ordered to be furnished with an order on the Treasury for $[illegible], and Ann Crimin for $964.47, being the equivalents of damaged bonds.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Mr. Harrison, from the Special Committee on Abstracts, submitted the following, being a majority report:

GENTLEMEN: From the information before us, furnished mostly by the owners of the abstract books, we learn that said books consist of chains of titles, which are generally correct, but not always full, as, for instance, where there are several grantors or grantees, the name of one is given, the remainder being covered by the word "others." These chains are often defective in their links. For example, when a change of title has been by descent, by sales, by executors, administrators, or by parties acting under trusts; by strict foreclosures of mortgages; by partition suits not followed by deeds interpartes; by contracts and leases. These defective links were supplied by the files of the Courts, which are now all gone. What proportion of the lands of the county will be affected by these defects, and how far, must be a matter of conjecture.

Where abstracts of lands have been written up, a full history of the titles has been given. This history was obtained from the records themselves, and not from the abstract books; for these books do not afford the information required. We learn that such abstracts have been written up on probably one-tenth of the area of the county. Letter-press copies of a portion of these abstracts were saved. The title to the remaining nine-tenths is shown only by the chains, subject more or less to the defects referred to. These chains give the names of grantors and grantees, date, book, and page of record, nature of instrument shown by letters, as, W. D. for Warrantee Deeds; Q. C. for Quit Claim deeds, etc. The consideration paid, description of lands, in short form, as, N E for Northeast, etc., and figures for quantities.

Covenants or clauses of enlargement, or of restrictions or derogations on part of grantors, and of assumptions on part of grantees, are not shown. Many warrantee deeds have clauses in derogation of the covenants of warrantee, as against certain clouds or defects upon the bill, against certain indebtedness and taxes; and also clauses of assumption of such claims on the part of grantees. Often more than one party executes as grantors, while only one makes the covenant of warrantee. The others join merely for the sake of passing the title. Not infrequently quit-claim forms have clauses of warrantee. None of these clauses are shown by these chains. The letters W. D., Q. C., etc., are all that indicate the nature of the instrument. A large number of mortgages have been released marginally. None of these are shown.

Now, by the Burnt Records bill, these books or their copies, and all things therein contained, become public records and presumptive evidence, except as against persons in actual possession, as against married women, minors and persons of unsound mind. Married women and minors are the class whose rights, real or pretended, originate nearly all real estate litigation. Presumptions run not against them.

In the records before the fire much time and labor were required to look up defects of title, and was not attempted except in suspected cases; for the indices were of the names of parties scattered over a large number of volumes. These chains, however, are under the head of tracts, and consecutively given, and by one understanding them may be run over rapidly. Lawyers just learned enough to detect a broken link in a title will become the occupants of our Recorder's offices. Titles which were perfect before the fire may appear to be defective. Infants, married women, and unknown heirs will be diligently sought out, and their claims, purchased for nominal considerations, may become the fruitful grounds of litigation. Titles good with complete records, and with full files of the Courts (but such files being lost showing broken links) may be destroyed by making defective claims presumptive evidence. For the burden of proof will be thrown upon the owners, who, however good the title, may yet be wholly unable to prove them; not only actual owners will have their rights jeopardized, but every one who has made a warrantee deed, and the heirs of every such one, may be called upon to defend property whose title was perfectly good when sold, but to prove which will now become difficult or impossible.

These considerations make it a matter of grave doubt whether the purchase of these books, and the consequent making their defective chains public records and presumptive evidence, may not [illegible] more real and lasting injury to many than the immediate benefits will overbalance. For if we do not purchase these books they do not become presumptive evidence, but are yet by the Burnt Records bill admissible evidence, which a learned and honest judiciary may receive and weigh. [illegible] purchased, however, the courts will be compelled to admit them, and the burden of proof rests upon the real owner, while all the presumptions [illegible] be in favor of a claimant who, by himself or [illegible] ancestors, may have lost his rights years ago. [illegible] is a maxim that no law is better than uncertain law; and there are learned jurists in Chicago who think it would have been better for the public interest that the books had been swept away in October last, than that the defective chains should become presumptive evidence. We are of the opinion that these books are in safer hands where they are, than they might be in the custody of some future officer whose election may depend less upon merit than upon party [illegible]. What is needed is a proper guarantee that they will not be altered or tampered with, and will be used for their legitimate purposes. Have we that guarantee?

The present owners have the confidence of the public. Their known good faith is their capital. Will not their interests and the interests of their successors be a guarantee that they will not destroy their capital by showing bad faith? We have faith in their human nature, and in the prudence of capital, that it will neither destroy itself by misuse, nor lock up its treasure, which, properly used, will yield so large an annual return.

There is, however, a wide-spread objection on the part of the public to leaving the only evidence we have of our titles in the hands of private individuals. The public wishes to have in its own hands the preservation of these evidences, and a check upon alterations and forgeries by private parties. This check would be best obtained by purchasing duplicates of the books and placing them in the custody of the courts, to be preserved by them, to be used in suits and to prevent improper use by private owners. This cannot, however, be done under the law which governs us. If we purchase at all, everything so purchased must become public records and presumptive evidence. And, being left in the custody of officers who may be corrupt, they will be liable to alterations which may be ruinous to many. The change or erasure of a letter may turn the title of millions of property into a wrong channel. A small sum may enable a sharper to obtain such change; who will then wait probably for years to reap his reward, until some death clears from his path the only witness who could break down the presumption of the law. The old records did not afford facilities for such changes, for every thing was written out in full. And besides it was no easy thing for an unscrupulous person to find when such changes would be advantageous. The very nature of these books, however, will hatch a brood of such men.

The books remaining in private hands, such alterations will not be dangerous for they are only admissible evidence, not presumptive, and the burden of proof may not rest on the rightful owner, who will easily substantiate his title by possession or by parole testimony. The books in private hands will have all their value to protect rightful owners, but cannot be so easily used by the wrongful claimant against the rightful.

There is an impression on the part of some that if we fail to purchase these books, they will pass into the hands of some rich company who will get up corners on real estate, will control real estate loans and will be the oppressive arbiter of titles and the dispenser of opinions thereon.

We think this the chimera of timid brains. No such company could live a month in Chicago. And if the books should be removed from the State for such purpose, the Courts would quickly reduce their value to that of waste paper by refusing to permit them or their copies to be brought before them. These books will continue valuable in the hands of honest men, who will use them to aid, but not to oppress the public. They will be utterly worthless in the hands of a corrupt or oppressive monopolist.

We set forth thus fully the true character of these papers, and our views of the result of their being purchased or not purchased by the county, for the purpose of explaining our unwillingness to pay the high price demanded for them by their owners.

We recognize, however, the immediate benefits which will result from a purchase of copies and thus enabling the conveyancer to relieve the distress brought upon many of the public by the refusal on the part of the owners to issue abstracts; and, hoping our fears may prove to some extent groundless, we would recommend the purchase of duplicates to be kept by the County as checks upon private owners, and for the benefit of small owners who do not care to have full abstracts of title, and for the use of the Courts.

The law gives us the power to arrange these books in the event of purchase.

Under this power we may so guard them that the danger to the public may be greatly lessened. Owners may guard against such danger to a great extent by getting copies and preserving them. By so controlling the duplicates purchased we believe the regular and legitimate business of the owners, at fair prices, will not be diminished. The county cannot go into the abstract business; copying from our duplicates cannot and will not be permitted.

The present owners of the books have the confidence of the public; it will be the interest of their successors to deserve the same, and their business will not be interrupted so long as they deserve that confidence and practice no great extortion. We would, therefore, recommend your honorable Board to pay for such duplicates a price greater than their books were worth before the fire, and thus to reward them for their bravery in preserving their property, and yet enabling them to continue their business at as good prices as though they sold us nothing.

For the very fact of our owning copies or duplicates will be a guarantee to the public that their abstracts may be relied on. The public will have far greater confidence in their abstracts if it has in its hands the means of verifying them; and their books will be far more valuable with copies in the county vaults, than if left entirely in the control of irresponsible owners. For such duplicates we would respectfully advise the payment of three hundred thousand dollars.

CARTER H. HARRISON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

Mr. Wahl submitted the following:

MINORITY REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned members of the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of purchasing abstracts of title, beg leave to report that they have carefully read the report of the majority of said Committee, and are unable to concur therein in all respects. In regard to the point made by the majority of the Committee, that the links in the title given by the papers and documents in possession of the abstract firms are defective in this, that they do not show the names of all the parties, that they fail to show titles by wills and estates by descent, of mortgage foreclosures, or exercise of powers; it is true that they are to a certain extent defective in these respects; but the great majority of titles in Cook County are believed to be good as shown by these books and abstracts. And, in the opinion of the undersigned, one of the main reasons why the purchase should be made, is to give the public facilities for ascertaining where the defects are, in order to enable them to supply them through the courts. And in all cases where they do show a connected chain of title, it will obviate the necessity of chancery proceedings to settle the same.

It is claimed by some that the most certain and the most expeditious way to settle titles would be through the Courts. And in support of their opinion it [illegible] in chancery for restoring evidence of title, but there are grave objections to this course being taken by the general public; and, more especially, by those who desire to borrow money or realize forthwith from the sale of real estate, viz.:

First. The cost of establishing titles through the Courts, which the abstracts will show to be perfect, would greatly exceed the cost of said abstract.

Second. The time that will be required to perfect the titles in chancery would delay the material advancement and prosperity of the city, when perhaps the parties interested in real estate sales and in borrowing money would be able to show a perfect chain of title by abstract.

Third. Under the Burnt Records law (Section 26) a decree is not conclusive against any one for [illegible] year, neither is it conclusive against minors, insane persons, and married women until two years after their disabilities are removed.

It will, therefore, be seen that while the questions of titles might occupy our Courts or some of them, for a long period to come, their decrees would be liable in all cases to be reopened in one year, and in the case of persons under disabilities many years hence.

The law requires the Judges of the county to examine said books and papers, and that they shall certify the facts found by them in respect to such abstracts, copies, minutes, and extracts, and also that such abstracts, etc., tend to show a connected chain of title to the land in Cook County. The Judges have filed such a certificate, wherein they say that such abstracts, etc., in their opinion, tend to "show a connected chain of title to the land in the County of Cook."

The law imposing confidence in their ability and integrity has required of them the exercise of their intelligence in the premises; they have performed their duty, have filed their opinion, which, in our judgment, is entitled to great weight and consideration at the hands of your Board.

Whatever may be said of the incompleteness of the books saved by the fire, of the titles and the ability to institute proceedings to disturb them, we are of opinion that, while this may be true in some instances, the same objection might, in some degree, be urged to the original records were they in existence now, and we further think that the greater usefulness to the general public of the books and abstracts to be purchased will, in a great measure, compensate for the inconvenience of a few whose ultimate safety may be assured by the very measures they would be compelled to institute in defence of their title. We think that these evil results are greatly over estimated. With equal access to these books, the real owner would have an opportunity as great, or greater, to remedy any defects in his chain of title, as the speculator to take advantage of them. We learn that this chain of defective titles has heretofore existed to some extent, and we understand that it has in the past been the practice of the abstract men, for a small fee, to permit parties to look over their indices, or to give them short verbal reports on titles, so that designing men were thereby equally enabled to plot against the security of the public.

There are other and more weighty reasons why these abstracts and books should become public property, and the reasons are wholly based on political economy and expediency. A terrible conflagration has destroyed the most substantial portion of the City of Chicago, and with it the whole of the public records and archives of the Courts. Immediately after the fire a feeling of great insecurity took hold of many of our best citizens, not only owing to doubts in the minds of the more timid as to the probable future of the city, but in a great degree owing to the destruction of the records and the fear of the impossibility of establishing titles. The energy of the abstract men in saving their books and their promptness in furnishing abstracts, had, in our opinion, a great deal to do in establishing confidence and in enabling property owners to obtain loans wherewith to rebuild the city. Had it not been for outside capital, the most sanguine of our citizens do not believe that we could have made such wonderful progress in the re-erection of our princely stores and warehouses; and it is the opinion of the undersigned that the confidence shown by outside capitalists in the real estate of Chicago has been, and is now, largely based on the existence of the books and abstracts in question.

It is true that real estate has been sold and money borrowed upon abstracts, and, in many instances, even without abstracts, and on the simple representations of the sellers that their titles were good; but, in our opinion, this was done under a general impression that some law should be passed whereby the abstracts would be legalized. In a great number of instances real estate sales were made and money loaned with the express understanding between the parties that abstracts should be furnished at the earliest moment possible. Makeshift contracts, bonds, affidavits have been resorted to in real estate transactions between buyer and seller; and unless your Board will speedily make an end to the uncertainty pervading the general public, either by purchasing the books in question or by taking such steps as will plainly inform the public that in your opinion they are unnecessary and should not be purchased, real estate transactions and loans on real estate security will cease to be made until the Courts shall have finally settled the titles to the bulk of the property in the county. That such a state of affairs would not enhance the business prospects of the city, on which, after all, depends the growth of it, needs no explanation. Were it possible to have all titles settled by the Courts in one single year from now, it is doubtful whether it would not be better to buy the abstracts, always provided that they can be bought at a reasonable figure, than to jeopardize the rebuilding of the city even for that short period.

And this brings us to this question of price. Your Committee, majority as well as minority, have had several interviews with the gentlemen owning the abstracts, and have also carefully examined the books, abstracts, &c., offered to the county.

We find in the possession of Messrs. Shortall & Hoard, Chase Bros. & Co., and Jones & Sellers, the following books: 1. Jones & Sellers, original entries, consisting of 43 volumes. 2. Chase Bros., tract indices, about 140 volumes. 3. Shortall & Hoard's judgment dockets and indices thereto, about 20 volumes. 4. Shortall & Hoard's tax sales, 18 volumes. 5. Index to general powers of attorney, irregular conveyances, general assignments, wills recorded in Recorder's office, consisting of 7 volumes. 6. Copy of index to estates, 1 volume. 7. Land book showing the entries of land in Cook County, Palatine, Dundee, and Chicago, 1 volume.

We also found on hand one book containing streets and alleys [illegible] book containing canal land [illegible] one book containing records of sales of school lands; two large volumes of plats and maps on linen paper; 1,500 to 2,000 separate plats. And finally, a large number of volumes containing letter-press copies of many of the abstracts heretofore made of parcels of land in all parts of the county. The books are all well bound, and appear to be in good condition with the exception of the letter-press copies, which could not stand any handling whatever.

These books, will as we believe, show—

1. A connected chain of title in all cases when title has been passed by deed so far as the same where recorded.

2. The whole of all other chains except when title has passed by demise or inheritance, by decree in partition where no deeds have followed the decree, and by decrees of strict foreclosure. Many of the cases of strict foreclosure and partition will, however, be found substantially set forth in the judgment dockets above mentioned.

After repeated consultations with the abstract firms, they submitted a written proposition to the Committee, which we annex hereto, and of which we give a short extract, to-wit:

A. For all the books and papers above mentioned, and, in fact, everything in their possession relating to abstracts, they ask the sum of $750,000.

B. For the books and papers enumerated under the seven heads given by us above, they ask $650,000.

C. For the same books, etc., except Chase Bro's & Co's. tract indices, they ask $550,000.

With proposition B, they offer the county the option, after a certain time, to purchase all the books, and so they do with proposition C, the county paying the difference between the lower and the higher figure asked.

The 430 volumes of Jones & Sellers' original entries are, in our opinion, by far the most valuable of all the books and papers in the hands of the abstract firms, and the county might possibly get along with them with the addition of the judgment dockets and indices thereto, and a few other books of minor importance; but we would recommend that if any are bought all should be purchased, and for these reasons:

1. The original entries, while they contain in a condensed form the sum and substance of all deeds and documents ever entered on the records of the county, would be like a sealed book and utterly inaccessible until indiced and properly classified. This would cost a large sum of money, and would consume valuable time, during which the books would be practically worthless.

2. Chase Bros. & Co.'s tract indices not only supply that want, but being arranged in a classified and simple form will be more available to the general public for the purpose of ascertaining chains of title and existing encumbrances than were the records themselves.

3. The books and papers having been gotten up by these three different firms, who were, until recently, in active competition with each other, each striving to surpass their competitors in correctness, will act as a check upon each other, and the possession of all of these books will enable the public to correct mistakes that may have crept into one or the other of the different sets.

4. The abstract men, in our opinion, do not make any material difference in the prices asked, whether all, or only a part of their books, are taken. The prices they ask are, as we believe, not based on the quantity of material they would have to furnish, but on their fear of losing their business, which they claim would be the result of selling any of their books.

While, therefore, we are in favor of purchasing all the material in their hands, we think the price of $750,000 too high, and would not, at that figure, recommend its purchase. We think the fears of the abstract firms of losing their business are not well founded, except in so far as they will suffer by a greater competition hereafter in their business. Real estate owners and money lenders will for a long time to come, and until new men shall have established for themselves equal reputations with the old firms for correctness and integrity insist on abstracts made by the latter.

They will virtually retain their business for themselves, or will be able to leave their books to their successors, and, for this reason, we think they could well afford to sell it to the county at a much lower figure than is asked by them now.

In our opinion the sum proposed by the majority of the Committee is not such as would be received by the abstract men, if repeated conversations with them indicate anything in regard to the price, and we think it useless to offer them a sum which they would not deem reasonable.

We have been told that the getting of the books has cost the different firms over $400,000, and, while this may well be questioned, it is nevertheless true that a vast amount of capital and labor is represented by their books. It may be said that the gentlemen owning the abstract books have been compensated by the public for getting them up, as without them they could not have carried on their business. In answer to this it would be fair to say that they have given their own work, some of them for almost a lifetime, and that men of this capacity would probably in any other vocation have earned equally as much.

We are not in favor of accepting any of their propositions; we would offer them an amount which would be just to them and satisfactory to the public, within the capacity of the county to pay, and with a reasonable prospect of acceptance on their part. We are of opinion that $400,000 would be that sum, and we recommend that the Committee be instructed to make the offer.

The disposition and preservation of the books after they may have been purchased, is a matter of detail within the control of the Board, and we deem it premature to make any recommendation in regard to it. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHRISTIAN WAHL,
JOHN HERTING.

THE ABSTRACT MEN'S PROPOSITIONS.

The following are the propositions received by the Committee from the abstract men:

Christian Wahl, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee on Records:

SIR: The undersigned, owners of the abstracts, copies, minutes, etc., mentioned in the certificate of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts and filed in the County Clerk's office July 1, 1872, will sell to the county all the books connected with the abstract business, down to the time of the fire, for $750,000 in cash, payable on delivery. Or, secondly, they will sell the [illegible] set of books, as follows: Jones & Sellers original entries, or a copy thereof, if preferred; Chase Brothers, tract indices (originals); Shortall & Hoard's judgment docket and the indices thereto (originals); Index to general powers of attorney, irregular conveyances, general assignments, wills recorded in the Recorder's office, etc., (originals); copy of index to estates. Land book, showing entries of the lands in Cook County in the land offices at Palatine, Danville, and Chicago. All for $650,000 in cash, payable on delivery, with the option on the part of the county to take within the month of July, 1873, such portions or copies of such portions of the remainder for public use at the balance of the price above named for the whole, to-wit: $100,000, said option not to be transferable.

In case the county shall determine to exclude the tract indices above named from the purchase, at present, we will take for said last above named books, except said tract indices, the sum of $550,000, with the option on the part of the county to take said indices within the present month of July at the sum of $100,000.

In all cases, whatever is selected is to be paid for in cash on or before delivery.

The above propositions to be considered as binding on the undersigned until the 20th July, 1872, and no longer; and delivery and payments to be made within ten days after the acceptance of such of the above propositions as may be accepted.

In case of the acceptance by the county of proposition B, the undersigned reserve the right to copy such portion of the books sold as they may desire, and the right of free access to them at all reasonable times.

In case of the acceptance by the county of proposition A, the undersigned reserve the right of free access to said books at all reasonable times for the purpose of completing work or orders already on hand.

SHORTALL & HOARD.
CHASE, BROS & CO.
JONES & SELLERS.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR MONDAY.

Mr. Ashton moved that the two reports be made the special order for Monday next.

The motion prevailed.

REBATES.

Mr. Stearns said the city had rebated on personal property in the burnt district, as well as on real estate, and he wished to know if they should do so in the county.

Mr. Ashton moved that rebate be made on personal property.

The motion prevailed.

A recess was taken until Monday next.

Greeley and Grant.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

In looking over a "Campaign Life" of Grant and a "Campaign Life" of Greeley, one cannot help being struck with the different moral impression which they must produce on those who read them. We see Greeley beginning his career as a hard-working lad, laboring industriously at his trade till he was well into manhood, and struggling steadily, by day and night, to obtain education and knowledge. We see him starting a newspaper, through which he might labor, with all his energies, for the benefit of his fellow-man. We see him using it as the means of advocating universal liberty, elevating the working classes, assailing slavery, purifying politics, and upholding right and justice. We see him always industrious, virtuous, and benevolent, living an honest life, and faithful to his ideas. His career is a lesson to young men, and the history of it may almost be said to furnish a model by which the lives of others should be formed.

Grant's career furnishes no such example to others. When a young man he was sent to West Point, from which he graduated with no particular credit as a military student. His subsequent adventures, and his various ways of trying to get a living in San Francisco, St. Louis, and Galena, till the breaking out of the war, were not of a nature to call forth any particular admiration, or to admit of any high-strung eulogy. The only praise that his biographer can give him is for his career in war as a military commander. For his strategy and warlike success he deserves praise; but when this has been said all has been said. It is impossible to speak of his ardent pursuit of knowledge, his ceaseless and successful industry, his devotion to high principles, noble ideas, the elevation of man, the rights of the oppressed, or the moral and intellectual progress of the people. It is impossible to hold up his whole career as an example to young men. Such are the impressions made by looking over the campaign lives of Grant and Greeley.

A Woman's Life Saved by a Dog.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union July 13.

When contumely is sought to be given a person the name of a dog is often used, and yet this brute most frequently of any other is man's best friend and faithful protector. Wednesday afternoon as Mrs. W. G. Woodruff was in her yard near the race-track she saw a mad dog making towards her, evidently desirous of making an attack. Being some distance from the house—too far, in fact, to reach the door before the mad dog could seize her, the affrighted lady thought of her own faithful dog, which she called to her assistance. Hearing the screams and call of her mistress, the dog with alacrity which seemed to spring from a consciousness of impending danger, bounded forward in time to attack the mad dog just as the infuriated beast was about to seize Mrs. Woodruff. Now ensued a conflict between the two dogs which lasted two or three minutes, enabling Mrs. Woodruff to get into her house and shut the door. It was doubtful which would prove the mastery, when a colored man came to the scene of conflict. No sooner had he neared the dogs than the rabid one attacked the colored man, who, having picked up a fence rail, defended himself as best he could. It was with difficulty he kept clear of the dog, which endeavored to spring upon him, but was finally felled to the ground and then killed by the colored man. Mrs. Woodruff's faithful animal was badly bitten and considerably worsted, though it had saved the life of its mistress. Yesterday this dog gave evidence of hydrophobia, when it was found necessary to kill the animal which had saved a human being from a horrid fate.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The "Acting" Mayor Rises and Explains.

Ordinance to Establish the National Gas-Light Company.

New Engine Houses--Sale of Lots--Offensive Factories.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. There were present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Bolden, Bond, Heath, Sherwood, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that Ald. McAvoy take the chair, and the motion prevailed.

THE LATE CLAIM.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that, in his opinion, the claim of Lotz & Son for extra work on the west wing of the Court House is illegal, and cannot be collected, the opinion being based on the ground that the first roof was so badly constructed that it fell, and also that the contract contained a provision to the effect that no bill for extras should be allowed, unless such extras had been ordered in writing. It was ordered to lay over.

THE "ACTING" MAYOR.

A communication was received from Mayor Medill, giving notice that he has reconsidered his intention to be absent from the city. It was placed on file.

Ald. McGrath desired to make an explanation, which he had committed to writing. He found that the duties of the office of Acting Mayor would render it impossible to do his duty to his constituents, and he had intended to resign the election of Acting Mayor. He alluded to the fact of his having been twice elected from the Fifteenth Ward, and he could not perceive why his election as Acting Mayor should not meet with the approbation of the Mayor and the Common Council. The Alderman bore testimony to his own excellent moral character, and hoped that his relations toward the Council would continue to be as pleasant as they had been in the past.

THE SLAUGHTERING AND RENDERING NUISANCE.

The Corporation Counsel submitted the draft of an ordinance prohibiting the carrying on of slaughtering or rendering establishments between certain dates. It was ordered to lay over.

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

Ordinances were passed for new assessments for curbing, filling, grading, and paving Park avenue, from Reuben to Leavitt streets; and for curbing, filling, and paving Quincy street, from State to Clark streets.

EXCHANGE OF CITY LOTS.

Two orders were submitted by the Board of Police, and referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, looking to the exchange of the lot formerly occupied by the Titsworth engine house, for a lot on Dearborn street, north of Lake, and the leasing of the Jones lot for the use of the Police and Fire Departments.

GRADES AND SEWERS.

Ald. Sherwood presented a communication from the West Park Commissioners, requesting the Board of Public Works to adopt a grade for streets west of Western avenue, and to agree upon some plan of sewerage. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

PUBLIC BATHING HOUSES.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, directing the Board of Public Works to construct two temporary public bathing houses, one in the South and one in the North Division, both to be on the lake shore, the cost to be paid out of the contingent fund.

SIDEWALK ORDERED.

On motion of Ald. Clarke the Board of Public Works were instructed to report an ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the west side of North Dearborn street, from the river to North avenue.

A NEW GAS ORDINANCE.

Ald. Woodman presented a substitute for the report previously presented and laid over, embodying a new ordinance granting permission to the National Gas Light Company to lay down pipes and construct works in the City of Chicago. The proposed ordinance is as follows:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be, and the same are hereby, given and granted to the National Gas-Light Company, of the City of Chicago, to lay [illegible] pipes, feeders, and service pipes, in and under any of the avenues, streets, lanes, highways, alleys, public parks, or squares, in and throughout the City of Chicago, subject, however, to all the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall not lay its pipes in any such avenue, street, alley, square, or park, unless it shall at the same time lay down all feeders and service pipes necessary to make connection without any subsequent disturbance (except of or under the sidewalk) of the pavement of such street, lane, alley, highway, square, or park, with each and all original building lots fronting or abutting thereon; and said Company shall not charge any person desiring to make a connection with any service pipe laid or to be laid by said Company, more than 25 cents a foot for such service pipe.

SEC. 3. That, before proceeding to lay down any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, the said Company shall first obtain a permit therefor from the Board of Public Works, or other officers of said city, that may be authorized to issue the same, and shall conform to the requirements and conditions of such permit as to the time and manner of laying such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, and such requirements and conditions as such permit may contain, as to the manner of paving, repaving, or reconstructing any such street, avenue, lane, highway, alley, park, or square, in, upon or along which such main pipes, feeder, or service pipe shall be laid.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Public Works, or officer authorized to issue such permit, may impose such requirements and conditions as to the matters mentioned in the preceding section (to be contained in the permit), as the said Board or officer may deem necessary or proper; *provided*, they shall be reasonable, and that such permit and requirements shall be similar and uniform with those required of or issued to all other gas light companies doing business in the City of Chicago, and *provided further*, however, that no permit shall be issued to lay down any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, in any street of said city which is now paved with wooden block, or asphalt pavement (except as to crossing streets so paved, the right to lay under which is given upon the taking effect of this ordinance), until the pavement thereof shall have been removed for the purpose of repairing or replacing the same with new pavement; *provided further*, however, that where said corporation shall have laid any main pipe in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this Ordinance, and it shall become necessary to lay down additional service pipes, or feeders, on any such improved street, avenue, lane, highway, alley, square, or park, a permit may be issued therefor, containing such requirements and conditions as by said Board or officer shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 5. The said corporation shall do no permanent injury to any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue, lane, highway, square, or park, or shade-tree, nor in any manner disturb or interfere with any water pipe, or gas-pipe, now or hereafter laid by said city, or any other authorized person or corporation, except as expressly permitted by the terms of this ordinance; and when said corporation shall open ground in the same, they shall forthwith restore the street, pavement, sidewalk, or ground, to a condition equally good as before, and to such condition as may be required by the permit issued therefor, and said corporation shall promptly comply with any order or resolution of the Common Council, or Board of Public Works, or other proper authority in reference thereto.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall not open or encumber more of any street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground at any time than may be necessary to enable it to proceed with advantage in laying any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, nor any more than shall be permitted by the permit that may be issued for laying the same, nor shall said corporation permit any such street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground, to remain open or encumbered for a longer time than shall be necessary to execute the work for which the same shall have been opened; nor without putting up the necessary barriers and lights so as to effectually prevent the happening of any accident in consequence of such opening or encumbering of such street, lane, avenue, highway, or public ground.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be liable to compensate the City of Chicago, and any private individual, owner, or owners or parties interested in property adjacent to any street, avenue, highway, alley, public square, or park, opened or improved by them, for all damage which may result from leaks of pipes, or by reason of said corporation having opened or encumbered any such street, avenue, alley, highway, public square, or park, in the city.

SEC. 8. If at any time the City of Chicago, as a corporation, shall become a consumer of gas furnished by said corporation, or whenever more than one-half the building lot fronting on any street, avenue, alley, or highway, shall be occupied as residences, the said City of Chicago shall have the right to order at its discretion, said corporation to lay down any main pipe feeder, or service pipes, in any such streets, avenues, highways, alleys, parks, or squares, so far as the city may require to consume gas, or as such residences extend; and upon failure of the said corporation to comply with any such order for the space of six months after the passage of such ordinance, it shall be deprived of the rights and privileges granted hereby.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall be subject to all general ordinances of the City of Chicago, in regard to gas companies, and the City of Chicago shall have the right at any time, by ordinance, to provide for the appointment of one or more inspectors of gas, with all the power and authority incident to such a position, and which the said city may deem necessary to protect the City of Chicago in its corporate rights, and individual consumers of gas against oppression and fraud. If the said city shall deem it necessary, it shall have authority to require any such inspector (or other city official) to certify to the correctness of all gas bills of consumers of gas furnished by said corporation, the expense of such certificate to be paid by the consumer.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall supply gas light, under uniform and sufficient pressure, between sunset and sunrise of each day, and the quality of the same shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, averaging for any one month not less than (14) fourteen sperm candles, to be determined by authorized photometrical tests, a five foot burner being used.

SEC. 11. The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the express condition that no gas flowing through any main pipe, feeder, or service pipe laid by said corporation or by its authority, shall be charged for to consumers thereof at a rate exceeding $2.50 per 1,000 feet for fourteen-candle gas.

SEC. 12. The rights and privileges granted are upon the further express condition that said corporation shall not extend its pipes beyond the limits of the city, nor allow any connection to be made with its pipes, so that gas shall be furnished through its pipes to any consumer outside of the limits of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 13. In event the said corporation, within three years from the passage of this ordinance, shall not have built and completed gas works in said city sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture and distribute gas to an amount not less than five million feet every thirty days, and located not less than two miles from the old Court House Square in said city, and shall not have commenced such works and expended at least $100,000 within three years from the passage of this ordinance, or if said corporation shall at any time enter into any combination, with any other gas company or companies concerning the rate or price to be charged for gas, either to the city or private consumers, or if said corporation shall lease or sell its franchises and privileges to any other gas company, or companies, or if said company after having commenced to manufacture gas shall cease for a period of more than ten consecutive days (unless by reason of unavoidable accident) to furnish gas through their pipes, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be of no force or effect.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall not be in force until accepted by said corporation, such acceptance to be within sixty days after its passage, and the said company shall have given (and filed in the City Clerk's office) a bond with two or more good and sufficient securities in the penal sum of $300,000, conditioned that the said corporation shall and will, within three years from the passage of this ordinance, build and complete gas works in said city sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture and distribute gas to an amount not less than five million feet every thirty days, and located not less than two miles from the Court House Square in said city; *provided*, that in case it shall be prevented from building said works by injunction, that the time during which such injunction shall be pending, shall be added to said three years, and that the rate to be charged to consumers of gas which may flow through the pipes laid by said corporation, or by its authority, shall never exceed the sum of $2.50 per thousand cubic feet, for fourteen candle gas, not including any tax or impost of any State or United States authority, and that said corporation will not sell, lease, or transfer its franchises and privileges to any other gas company, and shall and will not enter into any combination with any other gas company concerning the rate or price to be charged for gas, and to pay all damages which the City of Chicago, or any consumer of the gas furnished by said corporation, shall suffer by reason of any failure of said company to perform any of the obligations and conditions of this ordinance. Such bonds and sureties to be approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

SEC. 15. In case the said company shall supply gas of a uniform quality of greater power than fourteen candles, it shall have the right to charge for such surplus *pro rata*, estimating fourteen candles as the standard, provided the quality shall not change for less than one month at any one time.

Ald. Powell moved that the ordinance be laid over and published, and made the special order of one week from Monday next.

Ald. McGrath maintained that the ordinance was out of order as a substitute, as it took the place of an ordinance already partially acted upon.

Ald. Thompson hoped that the ordinance would be referred back to the Committee. He made a motion to that effect.

The motion to lay over and publish, and to make the special order, was passed.

ELLSWORTH STREET.

Ald. Stone offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to cause Ellsworth street, from Polk street to its northern terminus, to be opened and cleared of obstructions. Referred.

NEW ENGINE HOUSES.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, previously published, recommending that the Board of Public Works be directed to prepare plans and specifications for engine houses, as follows: For the "Rehm" and police station, corner North avenue and Larrabee street; for "Fred Gund," on Chicago avenue, between Clark and LaSalle streets; on Michigan street, east of State, the old "Coventry" site; for the "Long John," on a portion of the Armory lot, corner of Adams and Franklin streets—all the buildings to be of brick and stone, and not less than two stories in height.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to strike out that portion relating to the "Long John" house, as it was contemplated to effect an exchange whereby the engine house and police station would be erected on the Jones School lot. He moved to amend so that the "Long John" house shall be located on the last named site.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 16 to 11.

The motion to concur in the report and pass the order was adopted by a vote of 22 to 6.

STANDING WAGONS.

The report of the same Committee, prohibiting persons from allowing unused wagons, etc., to stand on the streets anywhere in the city, was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to postpone for one week.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to place the ordinance on file. The motion was lost.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE SALE OF LOTS.

The report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the passage of an order directing the Comptroller to advertise for bids for the sale of the Scammon School lot as now subdivided on the same terms and conditions as provided in the order passed June 5, 1872, and that he include in the same advertisement the old Bridewell lot and the 72½ feet north of it, and also the "Old Engine Lot No. 12," and that he report the bids received for each of said lots separately, was taken up and concurred in.

OFFENSIVE FACTORIES.

Ald. McGenniss offered a resolution ordering the Board of Health to examine the oil factory on Fourth avenue and the distillery on Third avenue, and compel them to comply with the sanitary regulations of the Board. The resolution was passed.

Ald. Busse offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to remove certain piles of brick on North Clark street, and the resolution was passed.

The Council adjourned.

THE WEST SIDE PARKS.

Another Meeting of the Park Commissioners and Property-Owners—Reports of Committees—Various Improvements Ordered.

A meeting of the Committee of Citizens appointed by the owners of property fronting on West Side Parks was held at the office of the West Division Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Hon. S. S. Hayes was elected Permanent Chairman, and Mr. W. D. Kerfoot Permanent Secretary.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the different plans offered for the improvement of those portions of the West Division lying adjacent to the parks.

The Douglas Park Committee reported, through Messrs. Lombard and Millard, that there is now a good drive to that park along Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, except the half mile on Twelfth street from Centre avenue to Ashland avenue. The report favored the widening of Twelfth street, west of its junction with the Southwestern Plank Road, to a width of 150 feet, so as to make it correspond with the width of the street east of Ogden avenue. The improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The report also favored the building of a sewer in Ashland avenue, the improvement of Twenty-second street, and the building of a sewer in Kedzie avenue, from Humboldt Park to the river. The Committee recommended the appointment of a committee of five to procure the passage of a bill by the Legislature amending the existing Park act, by increasing the amount to be used by the West Side Park Commissioners to the amount appropriated to the South Side Park Commissioners.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum was appointed to prepare an ordinance for the opening and improvement of Grand avenue (formerly Whiskey Point Road), as heretofore ordered by the Legislature.

It was decided that a Committee should be appointed to draft memorials and an ordinance for the opening of Washington street from Rockwell street west to the park to a width of 120 feet; Madison, Fulton, and Adams streets to the width of 100 feet; California avenue, 100 feet from Douglas Park to Humboldt Park; Indiana and Hubbard streets, 100 feet from Western avenue.

A motion favoring the improvement of Lake and Madison streets to the parks was carried.

A motion was carried that Division street be widened to 100 feet and improved from Milwaukee avenue to Humboldt Park. The Douglas Park Committee was instructed to prepare memorials and an ordinance for the improvement.

Messrs. Lombard and Kellogg were appointed a Committee to consult with the Board of Public Works relative to building a grand trunk sewer west of Western avenue, which improvement was favored by the meeting.

The appointment of a Committee to devise means to increase the improvement fund at the disposal of the West Side Park Commissioners was deferred.

The Chairman was authorized to call upon the managers of the West Division Street Railway Company and request them to extend their tracks to the city limits.

A motion was carried that a meeting of citizens to receive the report of the Committee should be called for Thursday evening, August 8, and Messrs. Waller, Reed, and Kellogg were appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the same.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, July 30, at 4 p. m.

—An amorous Detroiter tried to kiss an unwilling fair one last week, but she became angry and bit his cheek. He attempted to return the compliment; but the pain of the bite was so intense that he fainted, and the wound has since so festered and swollen that the surgeon has decided to burn the flesh with caustic and treat it as he would the bite of a mad dog.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fraud Loves a Shining Mark.

A great medicine is always a target for fraud. Shallow cheats, without the talent to originate anything useful, or the decency to permit an article of superior excellence to perform its mission, without striving to turn a dishonest penny by attempting to substitute trash in its place, are now engaged imitating and counterfeiting Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular tonic and restorative in the civilized world. A breed of local bitters, mixtures of damaged drugs with worse liquor, has cropped out all over the country. Although the sales of these pernicious slops are too insignificant to affect the interests of a staple remedy, it seems a duty to warn the public against them. The color of the true specific may be simulated, but its cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, intermittent fever, constipation, nervous debility, &c., cannot be imitated.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	July 17	Algeria	July [illegible]
Java	July 24	Parthia	June [illegible]
China	July 31	Calabria	August [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 16 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION Have arranged for a GRAND PICNIC to be tendered the

French Band,
At Riverside, To-Day.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to run special trains during the day from Chicago to Aurora commencing at 10 o'clock. The concert of the French Band will commence at 3 o'clock.

Fare and admission from Aurora and return,		$1.[illegible]
"	Naperville,	1.[illegible]
"	Downer's Grove,	1.[illegible]
"	Hinsdale,	1.[illegible]
"	Chicago,	1.[illegible]

Trains will leave Central Depot, 11 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30 and 2:15 P. M. and leave Riverside, at 5, 7, 8 and 9:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the Depots of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, foot of Lake street, Indiana avenue and Sixteenth sts., Canal and Sixteenth sts. and also at the Briggs House.

FRENCH BAND

Popular Promenade Concerts!

The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with Calcium Lights Chinese Lanterns, Transparencies, &c. Refreshment stands will be furnished on the grounds (beer, wines and liquors being strictly excluded). Covered seats for 6,000 persons have been provided in case of unfavorable weather.

The programmes comprise the choicest popular music, and the concerts will prove to be the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in Chicago.

BASE BALL GROUNDS,
State and Twenty-third sts.,
TO-NIGHT.
"GREEN'S GARDEN,"
Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts., on Saturday Evening, July 20.

PERSONS IN CARRIAGES May drive into the grounds of "Green's Garden," thereby being entirely protected against the pressure of the crowd. Carriage entrance corner of Washington and Elizabeth-sts.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

POPULAR PRICES.
Promenade Tickets, with seats, 75 cents.
Reserved Covered Seats in Grand Stand, 50 cents extra.

For Green's Garden:
Carriage Tickets, including [illegible] occupants, $[illegible].
Carriage Tickets, including three persons, $4.00.

Tickets for Reserved Seats and Carriages, for either concert, may be secured TO-DAY at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.

Ample provision has been made for both South Side and West Side Omnibuses and cars after the Concerts.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Immense Hit! Standing Room Only! By universal desire of the public,
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
Will remain
One Week More! One Week More!
Commencing MONDAY, July 15. The entire Star Company in New Acts, New Songs, New Burlesques. First appearance of Dan Morris. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as usual. N. D. ROBERTS, Bus. Man'r.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MISS KATE FISHER,
Who will appear in her great Equestrian Drama and Hippodramatic Spectacle, including all the original music, grand broadsword combat, songs, choruses, &c., together with the celebrated trained horse "Wonder," in Lord Byron's beautiful poem of
MAZEPPA.

THE FRENCH BAND
Will give out-door performances in
THE BASE BALL GROUNDS
AND
"GREEN'S GARDEN,"
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Thursday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.
MILKY WHITE & JENNY LIND.
Friday Night—BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE STEPHENS on which night will be played for the last time by this company,
CASTE.
Matinee—Saturday. Monday, July 22—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Second Competition Meeting, Saturday, July 20, 1872, at Base Ball Grounds, Corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

PROGRAMME:
3:00 o'clock, 120 yards hurdle race.
3:10 One fourth mile run.
3:20 Running high jump.
3:40 One mile walk.
3:50 Running wide jump.
4:10 One mile run.
4:20 One hundred yards handicap—first heat.
4:30 One hundred yards handicap—second heat.
4:40 Private match, one fourth mile.
4:50 One hundred yards handicap—final heat.
5:00 Half mile handicap race.
Admission 50 cents. Ladies especially invited.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT COBB'S LIBRARY.

Grand Pleasure Excursion
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line, Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Geo. P. McKay, will leave on a Grand Pleasure Excursion Trip to Duluth and return, calling at way ports, on Saturday evening, 20th July, at 8 p. m.

For passage or further information apply to
LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,
244 East Washington st., Central Block.

EVERYBODY
Can now have an opportunity of hearing
THE FRENCH BAND.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Peremptory Sale of Desirable Property,
Adjoining Hawthorne, at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, at the salesroom of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st, sale commencing at 2 o'clock. They will sell, without reserve,

One Hundred and Ninety-Two Handsome Lots,

Nicely located in Blocks 1 and 2, of Baldwin's Addition to Hawthorne, in Section 33, Town 39, Range 13, on most favorable terms. Twenty five dollars down at the time of the purchase, twenty-five dollars on the delivery of the deed, balance, one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent. interest.

This property adjoins HAWTHORNE, a very pretty place equi distant from Chicago and Riverside, on which upwards of $20,000 has been expended in grading, trees, and beautifying it.

OGDEN DRIVE, the new and handsome Boulevard from Chicago to Riverside passes close to these lots. Trains on the C. B. & Q. Railroad are run hourly, making stops at Hawthorne.

The SOUTH WEST. The improvements in this quarter that have been and are now made, the rapid growth, the splendid drive, the great facilities by the numerous and hourly trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, makes this property very desirable, not only for homes, but for investment and speculation. The title is perfect and the property is free of any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished each purchaser.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
WEST SIDE.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Handsome Walnut Chamber sets.
Elegant Parlor suits.
75 New and second-hand Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
100 Fine Chromos and Engravings.
20 Counting-house Desks.
10 Crates Crockery, Table Cutlery, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Heavy Shelf Hardware, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, July 20, at 9 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
THIS MORNING,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, WE SHALL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Elegant chamber and Parlor Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Etageres, Marble and Wood-top and Library Tables, Chairs, &c., at our Store this morning at 10 o'clock.

We are Manufacturers' Agents, and we retail new goods through the week at their prices, and guarantee in style and quality.

COLBY & WIRTS,
291 & 293 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
Cor. Eldridge Ct.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Buggies, Harness, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, July 20, at 9½ o'clock, at 189 Michigan-av. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctrs.

AUCTION SALE
By W. E. DAY,
487 Wabash-av. Fine Chromos and Paintings to be sold positively every day this week, 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., without reserve to highest bidder, for benefit of creditor. W. E. DAY, Auctioneer.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS, IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention.

Our Prices are the Lowest for Quality of Goods.

A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,
West end of Madison-st. Bridge,
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.
NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials
AND
BUILDING FELT.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st, Chicago.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 168 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

BRICK.

Parties in the country having brick for the Chicago market will forward a sample, charges paid, to us, with lowest cash prices on cars at their stations.
DUNNE & SCANLAN,
[illegible] Monroe st. Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY TAXES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the Board, to act upon all petitions for a rebate of the County tax of 1871, on real estate in the burnt district. All persons are required to file with their petition a statement, signed by the Town Collector, showing a description of the property and the amount of county tax thereon. Certificates of rebate will be received by the Town Collectors, provided that portion of the tax not rebated is paid. All rebates must be made and settled before the books are returned to the County Treasurer.

The Committee will meet at the Commissioners' room, OLD COURT HOUSE, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, UNTIL THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872.

M. C. STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
I. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.
JAMES P. ROOT, County Attorney.

TRUSSES.

DEFORMITIES!

We make a specialty of making and adjusting Dr. Marsh's Apparatus for BOW LEGS, CLUB FEET, SPINAL CURVATURE, WEAK ANKLES, KNOCK KNEES, HIP DISEASE, and all physical deformities; also, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, etc. The only place in the city where instruments are made and carefully adjusted to the requirements of the case is the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash av.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD
HALF-ACRE LOTS.

A half acre, equal 5 building lots, we sell from $600 to $1,500. One tenth down, balance 1 10 semi-annually. This gives 5 to 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made, whenever desired by the purchaser. Lots situated on the old Comora Station, now

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

16 feet above Chicago level, soil, best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city before 7 a. m., returning at 6:15 p. m. This is the most beautiful acre property near the city, and nothing more desirable can be found in or near the city for residence or investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to the beauty and desirability.

SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 76 East Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Robert J. Bunnell, Wm. N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin, under the firm name of Bunnell, Upham & McGlauchlin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Wm. N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin.

R. J. BUNNELL,
WM. N. UPHAM,
JOSEPH McGLAUCHLIN.

Chicago, July 18, 1872.

Wm. N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin will continue the business of manufacturing leather, under the firm name of Upham & McGlauchlin, store No. 88 East Kinzie-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bose & Goldstein is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Edward Bose is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts, and pay all debts against said firm.
BOSE & GOLDSTEIN.
Chicago, July 18, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.,
Publish this day:

I.
The Pathfinder;
Or, THE INLAND SEA. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. With Eight New Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price, 75 cents. Forming the third volume of the New Illustrated Edition of Cooper's Novels.

"Heretofore there has been no edition of this acknowledged head of American romance suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the great body of readers that have sprung up since Cooper departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius, and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history."

II.
Healthy Houses,
A Hand-Book to the History, Defects, and Remedies, of Drainage, Ventilation Warming, and Kindred Subjects. With Estimates for the Best Systems in Use, and upward of Three Hundred Illustrations. By WILLIAM EASSIE, C. E. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.

"This little book is intended as a record of facts—of acquired experiences and published inventions in relation to house construction; and, although the details may appear dry to the many, I have written under the impression that they were essential to the annually increasing number of persons driven to build houses, or to remedy the defects of those built for them by others."—*Extract from Preface.*

III.
Sybil's Second Love.
By JULIA KAVANAGH. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1.25. Forming the Fifth volume of the New Edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels. Volumes already published: "Adele," "Beatrice," "Nathalie," and "Daisy Burns." Price, $1.25 each.

"There is a quiet power in the writing of this gifted author, which is as far removed from the sensational school as any of the modern novels can be."

IV.
Cerise:
A TALE OF THE LAST CENTURY. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE, author of "Sarchedon," "Good for Nothing," etc. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1.25.

"An eminent English critic recently remarked that Whyte Melville had surpassed all the novelists of the present generation in vivid and picturesque representations of life."

V.
Appletons' Journal.
VOLUME VII. From January to July, 1872. Bound in cloth. Price, $3.50.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address, on receipt of the price.

THE
Popular Science Monthly
CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.
NO. 4.......PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Contents of No. 4, for August.

I. The August and November Meteors. By Dr. H. Schellen. Illustrated.
II. Modern Literature in the Higher Education. By Dr. J. B. Mosley.
III. The Nutritive Salts of Food. By Prof. Voit.
IV. The Physiology of Sleep. By Dr. B. W. Richardson. Illustrated.
V. Characteristics of the Calmucks. By J. Kopernicki. Illustrated.
VI. Balance of Life in the Aquarium. By Shirley Hibbard.
VII. Juries, Judges, and Insanity. By Dr. Henry Maudsley.
VIII. Concerning Corpulence. By Dr. W. J. Yeomans.
IX. The Study of Physical Science. By Rev. Chas. Kingsley.
X. Sight and the Visual Organ. By Dr. A. Von Graefe. Illustrated.
XI. On the Discovery of the Elements. By Prof. Wm. Odling.
XII. The Causes of Physical Degeneracy. By Dr. A. K. Gardner.
XIII. Sketch of Prof. Gray. With Portrait.
XIV. Editor's Table: Modern Studies in Education—Anthropology and Ethnology.
Literary Notices: Maxwell's "Theory of Heat"—Gray's "How Plants Behave."
Miscellany: Death of Dr. Simpson—Agassiz's South American Explorations—Purification of Coal Gas—Facts in Relation to Rainfall—Chloral Hydrate in Hydrophobia—Preservation of Wood—Prevention of Disease—Detection of Alum in Bread—A Singing Marmot, etc., etc.
Notes.

The Popular Science Monthly is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum; or Fifty Cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS:

Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions, will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20 00.

The Popular Science Monthly and Appletons' Journal, for one year, $8 00.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY
FOR AUGUST.

Presents an attractive Table of Contents:

There is A New Story by Hans Christian Andersen; The Conflict of Labor and Capital is treated of by Amasa Walker; Dr. Holland writes about Strikes, the Wine Question, and Novel Reading; Warner gives us one of his choicest Essays, under the title—"What is your Culture to me?" The Illustrated Articles are: Yachts and Yachting; The Graphic Art; The Island of Corfu; The Canoe—How to build and how to manage it. There are Poems, Short Stories, a continuation of Mrs Oliphant's Splendid Serial, "At His Gates," and an unusually attractive variety in the departments of Home and Society and Nature and Science; also able Papers on Two Modes of Prison Management, and the New Life of Abraham Lincoln, &c., &c.

The ETCHING is by Miss Ledyard.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
$4.00 a Year. 35 cts. a Number.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the presals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder to the State, of the excess of cost over the bid of [illegible] such bidder, [illegible] which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of Public Printing.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
79 South Canal-st.

GRANT & WILSON.
SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
U. S. Standard Scales.
Dr. C. Bigelow,
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 18.

In the East, call money is as abundant as ever. The demand in New York for investments for money set afloat by the Modoc and dividend disbursements is being fully met, and the price of call loans is still 5 per cent. Commercial paper is also plentiful at 6 to 8 per cent for the best names, and 10 per cent is asked for the poorer class. The Boston Advertiser says: "The Boston banks have been expecting a heavy demand from the interior for currency to move the crops, but as yet there is no sign of it. The banks have been quite liberal in their discounts, and have not refused any good paper that offered. The supply of currency is ample, and the banks are ready to meet any demand that may arise." The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The banks have been expecting a heavy demand from the interior for currency to move the crops, but as yet there is no sign of it. The banks have been quite liberal in their discounts, and have not refused any good paper that offered. The supply of currency is ample, and the banks are ready to meet any demand that may arise."

Exchange was easier to-day, and sold between banks at ½ to ¾ per cent discount. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 and $4.87.

The Treasury disbursements to-day were $1,000,000 in coin, and $1,000,000 in currency.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	12,000	7,000
Wheat, bu.	181,000	107,000
Corn, bu.	107,000	107,000
Oats, bu.	107,000	107,000
Rye, bu.	107,000	107,000
Barley, bu.	107,000	107,000
Pork, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Lard, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Dressed hogs, No.	107,000	107,000
Cattle, No.	107,000	107,000
Hides, No.	107,000	107,000
Tallow, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Coal, tons.	107,000	107,000
Lumber, M ft.	107,000	107,000
Shingles, M.	107,000	107,000
Salt, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Wool, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Potatoes, bu.	107,000	107,000
Hay, tons.	107,000	107,000
Whisky, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Seeds, bu.	107,000	107,000
Eggs, doz.	107,000	107,000
Butter, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Cheese, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Beans, bu.	107,000	107,000
Peas, bu.	107,000	107,000
Apples, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Onions, bu.	107,000	107,000
Turnips, bu.	107,000	107,000
Carrots, bu.	107,000	107,000
Beets, bu.	107,000	107,000
Cabbages, No.	107,000	107,000
Celery, doz.	107,000	107,000
Lettuce, doz.	107,000	107,000
Radishes, doz.	107,000	107,000
Tomatoes, bu.	107,000	107,000
Cucumbers, doz.	107,000	107,000
Melons, No.	107,000	107,000
Grapes, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Peaches, bu.	107,000	107,000
Plums, bu.	107,000	107,000
Cherries, bu.	107,000	107,000
Strawberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Raspberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Blackberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Currants, qts.	107,000	107,000
Gooseberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Huckleberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Whortleberries, qts.	107,000	107,000
Cranberries, bu.	107,000	107,000
Walnuts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Chestnuts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Hickory nuts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Butternuts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Pecans, bu.	107,000	107,000
Almonds, bu.	107,000	107,000
Filberts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Pine nuts, bu.	107,000	107,000
Cocoanuts, No.	107,000	107,000
Dates, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Figs, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Raisins, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Prunes, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Currants, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Citron, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Candied peel, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Ginger, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Spices, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Pepper, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Cloves, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Cinnamon, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Nutmegs, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Mace, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Allspice, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Saffron, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Vanilla, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Rose water, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Orange flower water, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Lemon juice, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Lime juice, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Cider, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Vinegar, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Molasses, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Sugar, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Coffee, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Tea, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Cocoa, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Chocolate, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Rice, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Tapioca, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Sago, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Arrowroot, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Starch, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Soap, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Candles, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Matches, gross.	107,000	107,000
Brooms, No.	107,000	107,000
Brushes, No.	107,000	107,000
Combs, No.	107,000	107,000
Buttons, gross.	107,000	107,000
Pins, papers.	107,000	107,000
Needles, papers.	107,000	107,000
Thread, spools.	107,000	107,000
Twine, balls.	107,000	107,000
Rope, coils.	107,000	107,000
Wire, coils.	107,000	107,000
Nails, kegs.	107,000	107,000
Screws, gross.	107,000	107,000
Hinges, pairs.	107,000	107,000
Locks, No.	107,000	107,000
Keys, No.	107,000	107,000
Bolts, No.	107,000	107,000
Bars, No.	107,000	107,000
Rods, No.	107,000	107,000
Pipes, No.	107,000	107,000
Tubes, No.	107,000	107,000
Valves, No.	107,000	107,000
Cocks, No.	107,000	107,000
Faucets, No.	107,000	107,000
Gauges, No.	107,000	107,000
Meters, No.	107,000	107,000
Scales, No.	107,000	107,000
Weights, No.	107,000	107,000
Measures, No.	107,000	107,000
Tools, No.	107,000	107,000
Implements, No.	107,000	107,000
Machinery, No.	107,000	107,000
Engines, No.	107,000	107,000
Boilers, No.	107,000	107,000
Furnaces, No.	107,000	107,000
Stoves, No.	107,000	107,000
Ranges, No.	107,000	107,000
Grates, No.	107,000	107,000
Fenders, No.	107,000	107,000
Andirons, pairs.	107,000	107,000
Shovels, No.	107,000	107,000
Tongs, pairs.	107,000	107,000
Pokers, No.	107,000	107,000
Hearth brushes, No.	107,000	107,000
Coal hods, No.	107,000	107,000
Ash pans, No.	107,000	107,000
Dust pans, No.	107,000	107,000
Mops, No.	107,000	107,000
Pails, No.	107,000	107,000
Tubs, No.	107,000	107,000
Churns, No.	107,000	107,000
Butter prints, No.	107,000	107,000
Cheese presses, No.	107,000	107,000
Milk pans, No.	107,000	107,000
Strainers, No.	107,000	107,000
Funnels, No.	107,000	107,000
Bottles, No.	107,000	107,000
Jugs, No.	107,000	107,000
Jars, No.	107,000	107,000
Cans, No.	107,000	107,000
Boxes, No.	107,000	107,000
Barrels, No.	107,000	107,000
Kegs, No.	107,000	107,000
Hogsheads, No.	107,000	107,000
Tierces, No.	107,000	107,000
Puncheons, No.	107,000	107,000
Pipes, No.	107,000	107,000
Butts, No.	107,000	107,000
Casks, No.	107,000	107,000
Carboys, No.	107,000	107,000
Demijohns, No.	107,000	107,000
Flasks, No.	107,000	107,000
Vials, No.	107,000	107,000
Phials, No.	107,000	107,000
Ampoules, No.	107,000	107,000
Tubes, No.	107,000	107,000
Capsules, No.	107,000	107,000
Corks, No.	107,000	107,000
Stoppers, No.	107,000	107,000
Labels, No.	107,000	107,000
Seals, No.	107,000	107,000
Wax, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Sealing wax, lbs.	107,000	107,000
Ink, bbls.	107,000	107,000
Pens, gross.	107,000	107,000
Pencils, gross.	107,000	107,000
Paper, reams.	107,000	107,000
Envelopes, No.	107,000	107,000
Books, No.	107,000	107,000
Pamphlets, No.	107,000	107,000
Newspapers, No.	107,000	107,000
Periodicals, No.	107,000	107,000
Maps, No.	107,000	107,000
Charts, No.	107,000	107,000
Globes, No.	107,000	107,000
Instruments, No.	107,000	107,000
Apparatus, No.	107,000	107,000
Specimens, No.	107,000	107,000
Models, No.	107,000	107,000
Drawings, No.	107,000	107,000
Paintings, No.	107,000	107,000
Engravings, No.	107,000	107,000
Photographs, No.	107,000	107,000
Statuary, No.	107,000	107,000
Busts, No.	107,000	107,000
Figures, No.	107,000	107,000
Groups, No.	107,000	107,000
Monuments, No.	107,000	107,000
Tombstones, No.	107,000	107,000
Coffins, No.	107,000	107,000
Caskets, No.	107,000	107,000
Shrouds, No.	107,000	107,000
Winding sheets, No.	107,000	107,000
Grave clothes, No.	107,000	107,000
Funeral urns, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning rings, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning badges, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning crapes, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning veils, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning dresses, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning hats, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning bonnets, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning gloves, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning handkerchiefs, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning fans, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning parasols, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning umbrellas, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning canes, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning watches, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning jewelry, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning rings, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning pins, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning brooches, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning bracelets, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning necklaces, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning lockets, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning chains, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning seals, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning keys, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning boxes, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning cases, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning trunks, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning bags, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning satchels, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning portfolios, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning writing desks, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning tables, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning chairs, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning sofas, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning beds, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning bedding, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning carpets, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning rugs, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning mats, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning curtains, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning shades, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning blinds, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning screens, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning mirrors, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning pictures, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning frames, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning clocks, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning watches, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning jewelry, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning silverware, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning plated ware, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning cutlery, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning knives, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning forks, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning spoons, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning ladles, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning dishes, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning plates, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning cups, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning saucers, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning bowls, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning pitchers, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning teapots, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning coffeepots, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning sugar bowls, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning creamers, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning slop bowls, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning waiters, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning trays, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning tables, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning chairs, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning sofas, No.	107,000	107,000
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Mourning curtains, No.	107,000	107,000
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Mourning slop bowls, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning waiters, No.	107,000	107,000
Mourning trays, No.	107,000	107,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Cattle, No.	107,000	107,000
Hogs, No.	107,000	107,000
Sheep, No.	107,000	107,000

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 18.

BUTTER—MARKHAM—The market is quiet and prices unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady at 7½c for Young America.

EGGS—Quiet and steady at 12½c.

POTATOES—Quiet and steady at 40c per bu.

CANNED GOODS—The following quotations are for jobbing lots:

Peaches, 2 lbs.	$1.75
Peaches, 3 lbs.	2.00
Peaches, 2 lbs.	1.75
Pineapple	1.75
Strawberries	1.75
Raspberries	1.75
Blackberries	1.75
Plums	1.75
Cherries	1.75
Apricots	1.75
Quinces	1.75
Pears	1.75
Apples	1.75
Tomatoes	1.75
Corn	1.75
Peas	1.75
Beans	1.75
Asparagus	1.75
Mushrooms	1.75
Oysters	1.75
Lobsters	1.75
Salmon	1.75
Sardines	1.75
Herring	1.75
Mackerel	1.75
Trout	1.75
Whitefish	1.75
Pickerel	1.75
Perch	1.75
Bass	1.75
Catfish	1.75
Eels	1.75
Turtle	1.75
Frogs	1.75
Snails	1.75
Clams	1.75
Crabs	1.75
Shrimps	1.75
Lobsters	1.75
Oysters	1.75
Salmon	1.75
Sardines	1.75
Herring	1.75
Mackerel	1.75
Trout	1.75
Whitefish	1.75
Pickerel	1.75
Perch	1.75
Bass	1.75
Catfish	1.75
Eels	1.75
Turtle	1.75
Frogs	1.75
Snails	1.75
Clams	1.75
Crabs	1.75
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Pears	1.75
Apples	1.75
Tomatoes	1.75
Corn	1.75
Peas	1.75
Beans	1.75
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Lobsters	1.75
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Catfish	1.75
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Turtle	1.75
Frogs	1.75
Snails	1.75
Clams	1.75
Crabs	1.75
Shrimps	1.75
Lobsters	1.75
Oysters	1.75
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Mackerel	1.75
Trout	1.75
Whitefish	1.75
Pickerel	1.75
Perch	1.75
Bass	1.75
Catfish	1.75
Eels	1.75
Turtle	1.75
Frogs	1.75
Snails	1.75
Clams	1.75
Crabs	1.75
Shrimps	1.75

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Friday Morning, July 19, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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THE FORCE BILL.

Perhaps no act of the Grant party in Congress was more disreputable than its legislation to take the elections out of the hands of the people and commit them to a lot of United States Marshals and their Deputies. In May, 1870, Congress, under the pressure of the caucus, passed an act "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes." This harmless title by no means betrayed the character of the law. But that law fell a dead letter. So, in February, 1871, another law was passed, providing new machinery, and imposing heavier penalties. Among other things it provided that, in any city or town having upward of 20,000 inhabitants, any two citizens might apply to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, whose duty it was made to appoint, prior to any election, two persons to act as Supervisors of Election at each precinct in said city or town. These Supervisors were authorized to attend all registrations of voters in their precincts, and to supervise the same generally. They were also to attend the election at such precincts; to challenge all voters they might doubt; to remain with the ballot-boxes while the votes were counted, and to "personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot" in their precinct, and to attach their statement to the returns made by the officers of the election, as to their opinion of its honesty, "any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." To enable them to do this, they were authorized "to take, occupy, and remain in such position, whether before or behind the ballot-box," during the election; and, after the close of the polls, to take such control of the box as would enable them personally to scrutinize and count each ballot. Prior to said election the Marshal of the United States in such State was required to appoint two persons to aid and assist these Supervisors of Election at each precinct, and it then enacted:

> And the marshal, and his General Deputies and Special Deputies, shall have power, and it shall be the duty of such Special Deputies, to keep the peace, and support and protect the Supervisors of Elections in the discharge of their duties; * * * and, either before or after registering or voting, *to arrest and take into custody, with or without process*, any person who shall commit, or attempt or offer to commit, any of the acts or offences prohibited by this act, or the act hereby amended.

The "offences prohibited by this act" are thus enumerated:

> Whoever, with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, Territorial, or Municipal authority, shall obstruct, hinder, or otherwise interfere with or prevent the Supervisors of Election, or the Marshal or his Deputies, in the performance of any duty required of them; or shall prevent the free attendance and presence of such officers at such polls of election, or full and free access to and from any room where such registration or election, or canvass of votes may be had; or shall molest, interfere with, or eject from such place of registration or poll of election, any Supervisor of Election or Marshal, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to instant arrest without process; and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not more than $3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

Section 12 of the act authorizes the Marshal or any of his Deputies to summon, in the name of the United States, the bystanders or the *posse comitatus* to aid them in making arrests, or in having possession and control of the polls and ballot-box.

Under this law, the whole power and control over elections in any city or town are taken away from the officers appointed by law, and committed to these Supervisors and Marshals. Part of the duty of Inspectors of Elections is to determine who are and who are not entitled to vote; to receive and count the ballots that may be taken, and to declare the result; they are necessarily empowered to keep the polls clear, to remove all persons obstructing voters, and to remove all persons attempting to handle the ballots or interfere in the counting and canvassing thereof. This law deprives them of all these functions, and subjects elections for Governor, Legislature, State, County, and Municipal officers and Presidential Electors, if they are chosen at the same time with members of Congress, to the absolute control of men holding no authority under State law, and responsible to no one. Judges of Election receiving a vote when forbidden by the Marshal, or refusing to let the Marshal have custody of the ballot-box or to count the votes, may be arrested and taken away from the polls; the election stopped, or, if carried on, conducted by the Marshal and his Deputies. It authorizes the Marshal and the Supervisors to arrest the Judges of Election and their Clerks at any precinct, without process of law, and thereby close any poll they think proper.

At the late session of Congress, after Greeley's nomination, the Senate caucus resolved to make this nefarious law applicable to all precincts in the United States, without reference to population. For this purpose a bill was passed by the Senate, and went to the House. That body, owing to the courage of a number of independent Republicans, refused to take it up, and it was laid on the table. Finally, Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, moved to attach a copy of this bill to an appropriation bill. A rule of the Senate prohibited the amendment of an appropriation bill by any act of general legislation. This rule excluded Kellogg's amendment. But the caucus managed to get Mr. Colfax out of the Chair and Mr. Pomeroy into it, and he decided that the amendment was in order. The Senate then remained in continuous session 36 hours in order to pass it, allowing only five minutes to each Senator for debate. In the history of American legislation there is no precedent for such a usurpation; no precedent for such an attempt to deprive the people of the freedom to hold their own elections for the choice of their own officers. Fortunately, the House, composed of members directly responsible to their constituents, refused to pass the bill in that form. They rejected Kellogg's amendment, and compelled the Senate to accept a comparatively harmless substitute for it. This act aptly illustrates the advanced ideas of the Grant men in Congress upon the subject of personal government. They boldly and desperately sought to reduce elections in this country to the condition of the absurd and humiliating fraud known in France as a *Plebiscite*, where the agent of a central power receives the votes, counts them, and makes such returns as he thinks proper.

BOUTWELL ON THE REVENUE SERVICE.

Secretary Boutwell, in his speech at Greensboro, N. C., attributes the frauds in the revenues during Johnson's Administration to the disagreement on the Reconstruction question between President Johnson and the Senate, and argues that, as Greeley will be in conflict, politically, with the present Republican Senate, there will be the same tendencies to fraud in his Administration.

We reply—

First: Greeley, as he remarked in accepting his nomination, is a Republican.

There is no evidence, therefore, that he will have any disagreement with a Republican Senate, especially as the questions connected with Republicanism are all settled. One might as well say that, Greeley being of Scotch-Irish descent, and the majority of the Senate of English extraction, therefore they will disagree.

On the pending and vital questions between Liberalism and Grantism they will not disagree, for the Grant party, being held together by nothing else than that of loyalty to Grant, will have nothing to fight for after Greeley is elected. The Senate will then have to vote for or against Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, Revenue Reform, the abolition of mileage and the franking privilege, and so on. Whichever way they vote, we do not see that it can prevent the honest collection of the revenues.

Secondly: The frauds during Johnson's term were only affected by his quarrel with the Senate, in the fact that he would appoint none but those who would sustain his policy against that of the Senate,—a thing that a good many honest men could not do. This led him to appoint from among the scallawag class, who were ready to sustain anything for "a consideration."

Grant has already quarrelled with the same leading Senators with whom Johnson quarrelled, and his fight is fast becoming a fight with the Senate as a whole. He has also imitated Johnson by appointing only such men as take sides with him on these personal issues. This limits his choice, in some degree, to the same vagabond class of men who will agree with the power that appoints them, whatever it may do. It is Grant, therefore, and not Greeley, who would drift into quarrels with the Senate, and who would be driven, in sustaining his policy by coercion, to make more disreputable appointments, like Casey and Murphy, in the revenue service.

A KU-KLUX OUTRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grant party has commenced its tactics in North Carolina in earnest, and in a manner which clearly shows that terrorism is to be an element of the canvass in all the Southern States. Two of the colored Marshals at a Greeley ratification meeting held at Raleigh, on the 16th inst., were attacked by a mob and terribly beaten, the only offence charged against them by the mob being that they were Greeleyites and Liberal Republicans. One of these Marshals sought protection at the station-house, and, since leaving for home has not been seen or heard of.

Reversing the case, suppose that some colored members of the Grant party had been mobbed by Greeley men! There would have been a universal howl among the Grant organs that the Rebellion had broken out afresh. It would have been made the signal for calling out the military and naval power of the country. Very likely Congress would have been called together, and new and more severe Ku-Klux laws would have been passed, and the remainder of the white population of North Carolina who have not yet been indicted would have speedily been presented for trial. But in this instance no damage has been done, because those who have been mobbed, beaten, and kidnapped are for Greeley and Brown! North Carolina, as well as the other Southern States, has been held at the point of the bayonet for the past three years, and has been dragooned into the support of the Administration by terrorism, and the incidents we have cited show that this policy is to be continued. This shameful violence has occurred first in North Carolina, because the State election is near at hand, and the Administration knows that the success of Greeley in that State would be the defeat of Grant, without the necessity of striking another blow. The success of Grant in that State carries no significance with it out of that State; but the success of Greeley in November would be assured past all question by the success of the Liberal Republican party in August, and hence they are determined to carry the election by force. These outrages will be followed by others, and no Southern State in which an election is pending is secure from them. It is not possible that patriotic men can longer regard with indifference the threat of Senator Morton that this Grant campaign will be the "old battle over again between the boys in blue and the boys in gray," and this employment of mob violence and force to coerce the Southern people and terrify them to vote for four more years of military absolutism, or stay away from the polls altogether.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The courtesy displayed by the President of the French Republic, in allowing the Band of Le Garde Republicaine to visit Chicago, has been suitably acknowledged, both by the Municipal Government and private citizens, in the honor of the city's freedom, which, for the first time, has been conceded to a body of musicians, and in the hearty reception and liberal patronage which the public has showered upon them. As a musical event, the visit of the Band will be long remembered as one of the most pleasurable items in the city's record of amusements. Unlike most musical organizations, they are all and more than has been claimed for them; but, great as their success has been, it would have been still greater if they could have had a more suitable place than the South and West Side churches in which to display their proficiency. The maximum of their ability has only been comprehended in Boston, where they had a building sufficiently large for the transmission of sound, without interfering with harmony, and so constructed in its acoustical arrangements as to bring to the ear all the delicacies of execution, the niceties of expression, and the masterly handling of individual instruments, which, to a large extent, have been lost here in the crash of sound consequent upon the close proximity of the Band to even the farthest listener. The result of this has been that only in solos and *piano* playing has the band been able to do itself justice.

In point of general perfection, the French Band is undoubtedly the best band which has ever played in America,—orchestras, of course, being left out of the account, as they are differently organized. The only competitors with it, worthy of mention, are the bands of the Kaiser Franz Regiment and the English Grenadier Guards, which played during the Jubilee season; Gilmore's Band, of Boston, and Downing's huge Band of the New York Ninth Regiment. The Marine Band, of Washington, and the Irish Band, from Dublin, which also played side by side with it, being almost insufferably bad, are not worthy of being placed in comparison with it. Of the bands which have been mentioned, the German comes the nearest to it. In some points, such as schooling in severe music, and in depth, broadness, and majesty of musical effect, it is superior to the French; but the latter is superior in so many other qualities as to deserve the palm of excellence. The English Band is composed of excellent musicians, and, if they were under the schooling of a bandmaster of less personal pretension and greater musical ability, would take the very highest rank. The Band of the New York Ninth has many of the qualities of its late Colonel, such as bluster, show, and noise, but very little of the solid qualities of music. Gilmore's Band, in light, popular music, is admirably trained, and, in comparison with the bands we have named, takes its place next to the German.

The two most striking characteristics of the French Band and its music are their superb instruments and their delicacies of execution. The French manufacturers have always been famous for the superior character of their band-instruments, and the Band seem to have been fortunate in securing even the best of the French makes. The result is, that they excel both in the combination of instruments and quality of tone produced by them. Their harmony—if we may so express it—is whole. There are no gaps in it to be filled up; no preponderance of this or that element, as is apparent in the music of bands to which we have been hitherto accustomed; but, instead, a broad, smooth, rich, and delicious volume of sound, which is the foundation upon which they build up their grand effects. Having this elemental condition, they also have the peculiar French culture of grace, and delicacy, and elegance to go with it, and these qualities are specially manifested in the coloring which they impart to music,—the perfection of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, in which Theodore Thomas' orchestra so greatly excels,—the subjection of the accompaniment to the theme, the equal development of all parts, the perfection of intricate details of *technique*, and absolute precision in phrasing. Of course, much of this proficiency grows out of the fact that this Band has been drilled for concert purposes, as well as the duties of the camp, garrison, and parade; but it nevertheless shows us that American bands have by no means yet reached that degree of perfection which will allow them to remain satisfied. The Band has but a short time to remain with us. They will take away with them the good wishes of all our citizens, and every lover of good music will feel specially grateful to them for their brief but pleasant season, and to the French Consul, M. Niboyet, for his efforts to obtain the permission which allowed them to come.

Two members of a colored church in Hillsboro, N. C., stole a hog. Another member discovered the thieves and reported them to the Church, which promptly vindicated its honor by expelling the tale-bearer. This seems very absurd, albeit the Methodist Book Concern troubles afforded a precisely similar case. Dr. Lanahan disclosed the sins of the embezzlers, and their friends tried to put the Doctor out of the Church. Again; the whole Presidential campaign, as fought by the Grantites, displays the same policy. Able, incorruptible men revealed the crimes of Grant and his chief adherents, and forthwith every Postmaster shrieked: "Put out the tale-bearers!" Unfortunately, just as the expulsion of the honest negro by no means took away the sins of his dishonest brethren, the attempt to expel Sumner, and Schurz, and Greeley, and Bird, and Tipton, and Trumbull, and Blair, fails to whitewash Leet, and Cameron, and Casey, and Cramer, and Butler (uncle and nephew), and Clayton, and Pomeroy, and the rest of the Administration's relatives and friends.

The Fenians of 1866-'7.

The July number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains an article by General Cluseret, which is entitled "My Connection with Fenianism." He gives a curious history of the campaign in Canada in 1866. Its inception was due to the warlike spirit evoked by the Rebellion. Shrewd leaders saw that this could be taken advantage of. The invasion was whispered through all the Circles. Money flowed in abundantly; "there was not a maid-servant who did not give her penny." Then came a great difficulty. The impulsive Irish clamored for instant action. They fairly forced their leaders into a premature foray. Cluseret was to have led the attack, but they could not even wait for him. The ill-disciplined levies marched across the frontier. "The Generals and the troops were all alike, drunk; either treachery or vainboasting, it matters not which, had so proclaimed the undertaking from the housetops that nobody was surprised, unless it were the Fenians themselves, to find every preparation for repulsing them before they were in the least ready to attack." After the ignominious failure of this expedition, the organization was rent by feuds. Stephens had escaped from an English jail and arrived in New York. In his capacity of President, he demanded possession of the Treasury, still plethoric with funds. The holder politely declined to give it up. The resulting quarrels finished the schemes for conquering Canada. It was resolved to transfer the battle-ground to Ireland. General Cluseret agreed to lead the forces there, provided that they numbered 10,000 men. A careful calculation showed that Great Britain could not oppose to this army, until after ninety days, more than 30,000 troops. With only such odds against them, they were confident of victory,—the more confident because there were "numerous Fenians forming part of the regular (English) army, whose oath engaged them to obey the association under their colors as much as elsewhere." Before leaving America, Cluseret had a long interview with Stephens on the resources of the Brotherhood. Of this, he says:

> The whole of Ireland was enrolled in the organization, either actually or standing well disposed towards it; and, as this was his strong point, he was careful to furnish me with the most indubitable material proofs of the truths of the facts he had stated.

And he adds:

> I was present at the meetings of the various representatives of the most important Irish Centres. The report was made for the whole of Ireland, as is done for a regiment, each Sergeant-Major reading the report of his company to the Colonel.
>
> I was really astonished.

These extracts show that the Green Isle was far more ripe for a revolution than has been generally supposed. The lack of two things—union and money—prevented success. General Cluseret made a careful plan of the coming campaign, which was approved by the officials of the "Irish Republic." He sailed for France, where he got promises of aid from certain Radicals, one of whom—Duvernois—was afterwards in the Cabinet of Napoleon III. A telegram summoned him to London, where he found a lively quarrel in full progress. This was in 1867. Stephens had bound himself to invade Ireland in that year. When he wisely declined to fulfil this foolish promise, he was "deposed." His place was taken by a council of several men, nearly all of whom were ex-Confederate officers. From this time two distinct parties—Radical and Conservative—existed. The latter, which had the enormous amount of money and war material given in America, refused to join in the invasion of Ireland. The former persisted in the original plan. But the want of money was felt at every step. Cluseret says:

> I was sure of obtaining men perfectly organized, in squadrons, companies, battalions, and regiments; but the uncertainty and the difficulty lay in finding the material, ways, and means.

The would-be insurgents had only shillelahs with a pike at the end of them. It was idle to begin the insurrection under such circumstances. The enforced delay led to the mad attack on Chester. Nearly 700 Fenians were conveyed to the town by rail, at the expense of the Association. Everything was admirably managed. "This shows to what perfection the organization had been brought; nothing like it would ever have been seen in France." The bloody and disastrous termination of this scheme only served to inflame the ardor of the Order. Cluseret was persuaded to promise to take the field, provided that 5,000 armed and equipped men could be raised. An Irish town was selected as a rendezvous, and recruits began to pour in. In a day they would be numerous enough to crush the English garrison. At this juncture, the temporary Commander-in-Chief, an Englishman, was seized. He turned State's evidence, and the war ended before it began. The leaders and the led dispersed. Cluseret fled from England to France, just as he has since fled from France to England.

He is decidedly opposed to all future attempts of the sort. He says:

> Insurrection has been, and always will be, the very holiest of duties. But, if insurrection be the holiest of duties, *common sense* is the chief of privileges, and for men to go headlong and break themselves to pieces against an obstacle, instead of endeavoring to remove it by wise means, is to commit the treason of stupidity against reason.

The "wise means," in this case, seems to him to be the union of the people of Ireland and England against the rulers of both. Thus, and thus alone, according to Cluseret, will the "enfranchisement of both by one common bond of brotherhood" be attained.

Settle has been settled, at last. His soul-stirring story of defying the Ku-Klux Klan, and defending the American flag from their fiendish assaults, by the might of his single arm, has sadly simmered down. The only interruption to his speech—with the exception of some politely-asked and politely-answered questions—was the exclamation of a negro: "They are flinging rocks here." Judge Settle replied: "It is only some one throwing at that little dog out there," and went on with his argument. He was followed by "Windy Billy" Henderson, who has been tried for stealing a mule. This little incident was naturally made a subject of playful comment. Then a few eggs were thrown, none of which struck either the speaker or the flag. An eye-witness says: "I was near the flag, and saw no attempt to injure or insult it." It is consolatory to think that, if the banner had been damaged, Judge Settle could easily have bought another with part of the $10,000 he drew from the United States Treasury as payment in advance for services never rendered.

From 1868 to 1870, the people of South Carolina paid $534,000 into the school fund. During the same time their rulers doled out to the schools less than $39,000. Then the fund was declared to be exhausted. The little balance of $495,000 went, of course, into the pocket of some carpet-bag friend of Grant. Probably part of it is now used to swell the Grant corruption fund in this hopelessly-corrupt State. Direct theft is not the only way in which the school system has been wronged. The Professorships of the South Carolina University, an old and once honored institution, have been used as bribes. The Trustees were manipulated by Governor Scott into dismissing two Professors of confessed moral and intellectual worth, and filling their places with a certain ex-Rev. Cummings and an uncertain Dr. Roberts. The latter is known only as Secretary of "The Independent Order of United Brethren," a political club in the interest of Scott. The former has been dismissed from two female colleges, and is not now in the ministry.

In a portion of St. Louis, which rejoices in the name of "Kerry Patch," there is a small open square, lined with houses. One of these was rented, last Tuesday, to a tall, gaunt "Pike," from Arkansas. He moved into it the same day. Chief among his possessions were three large black bears, which he tethered in the strip of yard in front of the house. Kerry Patch was convulsed with excitement. The luckless children, who were already making hairbreadth escapes from the claws of the maddened animals, were seized by their mothers and tied to stoves and bed-posts, while the women themselves bolted the doors, and held a parley with the Arkansas traveller from second-story windows. He was obdurate. He felt "right smart sick" and "powerful weak," and he had come to stay. The police were appealed to, but could do nothing. The menagerie still controls the square. The children are kept under lock and key. The women scold at the unmoved Pike. The men threaten to eject him by force. He is still unmoved. Panoplied with bears, he has nothing to fear from men.

The new stables of the White House are 70 by 80 feet, two stories in height, with a Mansard roof. Their interior and exterior appointments are said to surpass even those of Robert Bonner's famous establishment. Their cost was nearly $50,000. No appropriation whatever for such an end has been made. Every day of work upon them has been in deliberate violation of the law, which requires specific grants of money for specific objects. Worse than this, the $50,000 has been taken from the funds appropriated by Congress for the new State Department. When a South Carolina carpet-bagger lobbies a loan of a million dollars to some railroad, and steals part of it for his own use, we call it theft. When the President of the United States builds his stables with part of the money ordered by Congress to be spent on the State Department, he comes dangerously near imitating the men whom he keeps in power at the South. The plea that he did not mean to do wrong, if true, is no excuse. The Executive should be neither the lawmaking nor law-breaking power. Unfortunately, the present Executive is both.

The Reform candidate for Governor of North Carolina is Judge Merriman. Senator Pool, of that State, has been distributing, under his frank, thousands of copies of a circular which charges Mr. Merriman with fraud to the State and gross personal sins. An animated correspondence, with a general flavor of gunpowder, has passed between the two. Although Pool says: "I have known you too well to believe you capable of any crime," he also remarks: "I shall continue to frank such public documents and publications as my party friends believe should be circulated for the information of my constituents." This ingenious manner of saying: "I know this is a lie, but I am going to circulate it as the truth," does not satisfy Judge Merriman. He has given Pool notice that he intends to sue him for libel at once, and he darkly hints: "If need be, we can make such further settlement of our differences as may be satisfactory, at a future time." This sounds as if the strife of ballots might be followed by one of bullets.

The famous Indian warrior, Red Cloud, in a recent letter to the Northern Sioux, which has been already published, seems to clearly comprehend one of the weaknesses of his Great Father at Washington. In that letter he says to them: "Be friends to him and he will provide for you." It is only necessary to call over the roll of General Grant's prominent friends to ascertain the truth of Red Cloud's pithy remark. Had Red Cloud been more intimately versed in the Grant policy, he would also have stated the converse of his proposition, namely: "Provide for him and he will be a friend to you." This, however, does not weaken the force of Red Cloud's statement; it only makes it complete.

The *Nation* mentions an odd article in the *Contemporary Review* for June. An English clergyman rails at the decline in sermons, and attributes it almost wholly to the preponderance of women in the congregations. The minister has no meet stimulus to exertion. His hearers are satisfied with shallow sophistries, mild appeals to the feelings, sentimental, pretty sentences, and narrow, bigoted inferences. He therefore sinks to their level. Like all sweeping charges, this is only half true. It is certainly that, No man except a genius or a fool, ever preaches, for any length of time, "over the heads" of his audience. Mental gravitation pulls him down. If women demanded convincing logic, broad, noble views of life,—in short, strength instead of prettiness,—pulpit utterances would change. Women are as interested in religion as men in politics; but the latter would never endure from the stump the weak words which the former delight to hear from the pulpit.

Since the weather became the proverbial theme of bored talkers, it is apt to be most carefully shunned. If the oft-mentioned atmospherical phenomenon ever really came to pass, and it rained "pitchforks," even such a topic would be entered upon with dread. Nevertheless, the most prosaic aspects of the question must sometimes be discussed. The New York *Times*, by dint of columns of space devoted to the terrible heat, has wrung enough money out of New York to give country picnics to some hundred, of ragged children, who are slowly or speedily wasting away in the stifling alleys of the metropolis. The subject, in another phase, has been warmly agitated in Rome. The Chamber of Deputies came very near coming to blows on the 27th ult., and the reason of this overmuch mental heat is said to have been the torrid temperature of the hall. It was declared that hereafter, for fear of like results, no sessions ought to extend beyond the first of May.

Mr. Scammon has in his custody, as banker, from one to three millions of dollars belonging to the policy-holders of bankrupt insurance companies. He has also in his pocket about forty thousand dollars of the money that belongs to the policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, which, with characteristic greed, he refuses to pay. He has in his hands the permanent funds of the Chicago Historical Society,—some twenty thousand dollars, if we mistake not,—and generally he has been for several years past grabbing all the unappropriated funds which by any sham or show of propriety he could lay his hands on. He owes the school fund of Chicago a large sum of money, and, when sued for it by the city, he pleaded the statute of limitations. His reputation for transactions of this kind finally became so bad that he started a newspaper to defend himself. But it is all of no use.

The people of Chester, S. C., ought to be happy. They have received a message direct from the friend of their carpet-bag rulers. In his Fourth of July oration there, Judge Mackey said that he had just seen Grant, and that the latter had told him to say to "the Republicans of South Carolina that he had sent his infantry, his cavalry, and his artillery down there to protect the people; but, unless there was a speedy change for the better in the affairs of the State, he would come with a stronger power, and would, if necessary, remand the State back to a Provisional Government." It is charitable to suppose that when Mackey heard this from Grant it was after dinner. Mackey is not a teetotaller. It is scarcely possible that the President would deliberately indulge in such foolish babble as we have here quoted.

At the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Simon Cameron will doubtless be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He will be opposed by some able, upright man. Let us suppose that this latter is a Democrat. What, then, will be the duty of an honest Regular Republican member of that Legislature? Will it be "treason" if he declines to vote for the man of shameless venality who has the control of the Pennsylvania Republicans? It is absurd to claim that any party has a right to force its members to support rogues. The principle applies to national politics as well. When the Republican party was prostituted to corrupt ends, its ablest and purest members left it. The Postmasters may raise the cry of "Treason" from now to the day of their speedy political death, but they can convince no one but themselves.

Dr. Johnson declared that no woman could write a letter without a postscript, and, when dared to do so, he bet a lady friend that she could not, if she tried. In due time came the letter, sparkling through its dozen pages. But, alack and alas! beneath the signature was inscribed: "P. S.—You see I've won the wager." The *State Journal*, of Montgomery, Ala., a paper bribed with Government printing to support Grant, has spoiled a deal of fine writing in much the same way. Through a long half-column it weeps over two soldiers killed by the K. K. K., and denounces their bloodthirsty murderers; and then adds: "P. S.—Since the above was written we have received information which induces us to believe that there was no such occurrence." Sad, to be obliged to spike one's own cannon.

Governor Oglesby has been a candidate for the United States Senate at every election during the last eighteen years. In his Bloomington speech, he thus describes the fallacy of human hopes, and his own repeated disappointments:

> You stand far off at a distance; you see, in the bright azure of the clear sky, the broad skirts of a mountain; you look at it, and say it is not a difficult mountain to ascend; it rises distinctly from the plain. You start toward its base, and travel miles and miles, and, laying your weary hands at last upon the granite at its foundation, look up at its august top, and, shuddering, sink away, utterly aghast to think of climbing.

POLITICAL.

Judge Silas L. Bryan, of Salem, Ill., is the Liberal nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth District, against General James S. Martin, of Salem, the Grant nominee. Judge Bryan was nominated on the 30th ballot, by 23 votes to 9 for Edward Y. Rice, the present Representative, and 8 for W. A. J. Sparks.

—D. W. Wilder has withdrawn from the Fort Scott *Monitor* to run for nomination for State Auditor, on the Grant ticket, in Kansas, and the *Monitor* has now declared for Greeley.

—At a meeting in St. Louis, Tuesday, of the Missouri Liberal Committee, each of the members expressed the firm conviction that Greeley would be our next President, and that Missouri would give the ticket an unprecedented majority.

—William Stewart, of Mercer, (Pa.), one of the original Republicans in that county, has come out against Grant.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, Grant newspaper, says:

> It is remarked as a singular fact that each Democratic paper in the State has hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown at its mast-head, and is doing work to accomplish a triumph. Five or ten years ago, had this singular fact been predicted, none would have deemed the prophet sane.

—Dr. E. D. Standford, of Louisville, Ky., is declared the Liberal nominee for Congress, without the formality of a District Convention, and the *Courier-Journal* has put his name on the ticket.

—Eric Johnson, a Swede, of Henry County, Ill., is said to be perambulating, with his carpet-bag, the out-of-the-way Norwegian town in Wisconsin for Greeley. He is a sore-head because, after his nomination by a Republican Convention, he was found ineligible.—*Madison Journal (Grant).*

—The popular air of "Dixie" was the production of a Northern man years before the Rebellion. In the last speech he ever made, Mr. Lincoln called on the band in attendance to play it, saying, jocosely, that we had recaptured it, and it was fairly ours. Now the Grantites object to the tune as an evidence of sympathy with Rebels. How do they get along with the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was written by a Southerner?

—Postmaster Jones, of New York, tells a good campaign story of Horace Greeley. Some time ago, one Norton, Cashier of the Post Office, turned out a defaulter, and the United States Government came down on his securities, among whom was Horace Greeley, responsible to the extent of about $30,000. Greeley was very restless under this obligation, and he is so much in fear of debt that he actually wanted to give his check for the whole sum and get it off his mind. Finally a meeting of the indorsers was held, and Mr. Greeley put on his spectacles, took up his bond, and dolefully read over the conditions. "They say I write an infernally bad hand," said Greeley, "but they can read it plainly enough when it gets on one of these things."

—And now Campanini is pronounced a failure! Therefore all doubts of his coming to this country are set at a rest. He will come; and we shall pay $4 each to hear him, and be grateful at that.

THE THREE CONVENTIONS.

Described by an Attendant of All.

The Logic of the Democratic Advance—Strong Scenes at Baltimore.

Greeley's Good Management—The Victory of a Busy Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 13.

The Baltimore Convention, the last of the campaign,—for any further attempts that way will be feasts of the ridiculous, whether purveyed for by the injurious friends of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, or by the numerous constituency of Henry A. Wise (that fine old gentleman, who may be described as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the grins of his countrymen"),—has achieved the first victory for the Democratic party since 1860. It is a victory greater than an election to see three millions of voters, kindred, fellow, and necessary to us all, come forward and say: "These are facts!"

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Of course they were facts before, but a fact is altogether a more cheerful thing when there is nobody left to dispute it. If three millions and a half of us averred that we believed a certain color to be green, and three other millions of men, with eyes like unto our own, were no less positive that the color was blue, we in the majority might be haunted sometimes with a little fear that our own sight might be at fault. Now, it happens to the human family that, by lamp-light, green and blue are very like; and so, when our three millions of Democratic friends came up to Baltimore in the light of day and said: "We see in the same medium now with you; these declared propositions of Enfranchisement and Reunion are facts," what Republican gains anything by belittling their admission? Take care, gentlemen who spend the pens and presses you had so long employed for Freedom to drive three millions of your countrymen back to the dogmas of Slavery and Disunion,—take care that you do not restore the Democratic party to the high place it once occupied of being the progressive, solid, popular party of the country! You can never restore it to the reactionary level you seek, in your despair, to do. Men bold as those at Baltimore to take the New Dispensation by the hand, are fitter to run it than you who have forgotten your Republican faith in the cardinal virtues of Charity, Toleration, and Liberal-Mindedness.

BALTIMORE COMPARED TO CINCINNATI.

I have seen the three Conventions of the year, and I make no explanation for the statement that the Baltimore Convention of Democrats was superior to the other two.

At Cincinnati met an experimental body, with high general interests, but that weakness of spirit which is resident in discoverers at the moment of sailing. They had not taken the census of their constituency, and were launching a vessel of doubtful tonnage upon the perilous sea of a wide national campaign. To fail would be the end of many a career already brilliant and achieved. That confusion of wishes and objects prevailed there, inseparable from a Convention of various Reformers. Some were on the spot, no doubt, with resentments higher than ideals. Two good schools in Political Economy struggled together, like the Colonists and Lutherans in the city when the tyrant of both beleaguered the gates. Some have since shown their weakness for all purposes of statesmanly combination, their shallow egotism, and frivolous bookmanship, on their hitherto unsuspected meanness of envy and old revenges, by enlisting under the standard of the tyrant they came to dethrone.

That Convention nominated in awe of its own boldness, and received in its face the laugh of all the fellowship of hero-worshippers. But the anomaly of the work was not its least influence. Rejecting those physical candidates who had presented themselves, worn out, at the edges of character and cutlass, in the demoralizing work of politics and war, the Cincinnati Convention presented for the suffrage of the country the quaint and child-like countenance of the Prince of Peace himself.

"Here is something least like the past twelve years. We give you a character instead of a hero. This man is all we have been struggling in our divided counsels to unite: one adaptable, never too old to learn, and in whose countenances the issues we have made so earnestly without concord will be collected as in some pleasant land, and solved, by neither him nor us, but by that popular thought which always governs here at last."

TO REUNITE THE COUNTRY

like one man, was the matter really in hand; for what can we permanently settle in this country without the consent of all?

The sword of Grant had absolutely settled nothing. We had beaten the South, but felt no security that the moral conquests of the war were to be accepted there; and the whole of the present Administration has been unconsciously an admission of this fear. It has asked Congress, time and again, to postpone the Laws and give recess to the Courts, in order to finish up the War, and put down Rebellion; and even the short-sighted Mr. Boutwell knew that, if as few men in the South as now follow Tombs, and Wise, and Mosby, had once risen up in a new Rebellion, our bonds would have dropped in every city in Christendom, and the army we possess would have had to be increased by a prompt levy of volunteers. And then think, shades of Chase, Seward, and Stanton! what gigantic intellects Grant had supplied us with for such an emergency! For military purposes, to put down a new Southern Rebellion, the colored people of the South have advanced as little as in their appreciation of the dignity of suffrage. Used by a handful of carpet-bag cowards, they have helped to achieve the ruin of the States where they must always reside; and, with all their pernicious Leagues—these refuges of Jacobinism and Jesuitry ever—they are physically to-day at the mercy of the soldiers of Bragg and Forrest. They have acquired no military spirit and no personal spirit. God pity the poor beings led by such organizers in Liberty!

THE MULE AND REVENUE REFORM.

Before an issue like this, of the mental and moral reunion of our race, how frivolous, at this distance, seem now the discussions at the Cincinnati Convention about a Low-Tariff platform. A Free-Trader gravely presented as a philosophical individuality to a national constituency of which three millions wanted only such a President as would give them a mule! We propose to present such of them as vote for Grant with one epitomized mule, and no more, branded "U. S.!"

THE LOGIC OF GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

Mr. Greeley's nomination was the last act of a series of Liberal Republican movements which have perfectly recovered the South to the Union and the Age; and, by the action of the South upon the Democratic party, that great and majestic action of Baltimore was done on the 10th of July.

The Southern whites liked Greeley because they had seen him and touched him, and were satisfied that he was a man like unto themselves. While General Grant was disporting in the society of gamblers at Long Branch, this old journalist, with a reporter's curiosity, was inspecting things in Texas and Louisiana, and acquiring some of that knowledge, by contact, necessary to make a popular and skilful President. The Rebel people were curious to see this veteran Abolitionist, and they took to reading his *Tribune*. Therefore, when the great series of debates occurred between Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner, and Tipton, against the Administration's set of Senators,—Greeley supporting the former,—there arose an issue, not relative to the South, and on which the Southern people could take a sort of intellectual repast, very much like people in jail perceiving an improvised cock-fight through the bars.

I was in North Carolina during the crisis of these debates, and I felt that they were having the moral effect upon the Southern masses that the skill of David with his sling had upon the Philistines and Israelites, being at once an amusing performance and a revolution. The earnestness of the Liberal debaters had led the argument far off from the subjects of San Domingo, or Sumner's Humiliation, or the French Arms, to matters of Minority Rights, Local Government, and Public and Citizen Responsibility. The Southern people felt a new glow and thoughtfulness in those bold and unusual words from the Radical North, and those orators replaced in their household talk the names of older Northern Democrats. At Cincinnati, the South had volunteer observers from almost every State; and these, seeing nothing of the intellectual side-shows there, but only the vigor of a Liberal Republican formative movement, went home and made contagious enthusiasm. And so the South led the Democracy up to support the ridiculed candidate of Cincinnati,—a man who has acquired more stature in a short while, simply by being appreciated for his previous height, than any American candidate ever presented to the people.

GREELEY AS A DEMOCRAT.

A man who appears in some daily *role* gets no credit for anything beyond it, and Mr. Greeley's cleverness in journalism has been permitted to let old office brokers, like Thurlow Weed, and professional Senators, like Seward, dismiss with light cajole his executive and original powers. The power of Seward and Weed has disappeared from the State of New York, probed through and through by that organizing power of Greeley's they regarded askant. And, to-day, Mr. Greeley is fitter to be President, both as a politician and a man of affairs, than either Seward or Grant. The former [illegible] dlers; Mr. Greeley has always been sufficient unto himself.

The Democratic party retains, through all its misfortune, the conquering American principle of Local Authority and Security, both for Citizens and the Republic; and Mr. Greeley, by late events, is a convert to that conviction. The Grant party has been devoured by the most selfish Federalism, and is jealous of Neighborhoods and Distributive Rights. Its interference, under the color of party discipline, in the affairs of Missouri and Louisiana, and its haste to inforce the prerogative in the Carolinas, New York, and Pennsylvania, have made a new Local Rights party within the Republican party and recalled many other Republicans to their former place in the Democratic ranks. There are more Republicans to-day Anti-Federalists than the President has followers. There are men who despise the wild extravagances of Calhoun, but believe with Jefferson that the Nation is stronger with self-reliant parts, as the head of the family is more respected and the family better handled when the paternal authority does not go poking around to boss the boys and secure the virtue of the girls, like a police system.

THE CODFISHY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

is what the Philadelphia Convention met to enunciate, aptly presided over by Morton McMichael, and it elevated to the Vice-Presidency that great, fat, school-marm, Henry Wilson. It resolved that the Paternal Government should look into everything: smells, wages, female wrongs, garden-seed, and caloric. Mr. Morton hobbled up, took a chair, and said that all the cot-bedsteads in the land groaned with crawling, midnight Ku-Klux. Wild cheers followed this. Every man who had been bitten wanted the Government to protect him. It was resolved that, wherever children had not been washed, the Union of the States should both wash and comb them, and provide them with Catechism No. 1. It elected for a Civil Service, that is, by a hitch in the orthography, a Servile Service, such as we have got. The inefficiency of the temporary Presiding Officer arose solely from not placing a bowl of terrapin under his nose; for that hale old man had presided at dinners so often that he missed his customary savor, and the virtue had gone out of him.

THE FEDERALIST CONVENTION.

To look over that Philadelphia Convention, one would see most apparent, next to office-holders and their proxies, the element of men in business and society who lean uneasily upon the Federal Court, and are nothing in themselves; bankers without other business than that derived from Government and Government pawn-broking; the rats of the Treasury; the flies of the Court; old Philadelphians who, to sneeze in the White House, and have it telegraphed to the country, would lie awake in the small hours and chuckle in their sleep, and even contribute to the election,—hoping to get the latter back as the reward of Loyalty. There were those men of money who feared something might be "disturbed" by a change,—possibly the almanac, probably their investments: as if this race of Western men would stop Thought, Progress, and Reform for any coalition of third-rate money-grabbers who have been enabled to grow rich out of the driving and enterprising Republican life of the voting millions. Monarchists were there by scores and fifties,—men who voted against Fremont and against Lincoln,—who fear any great popular movement and have no belief in the American People. Representing Massachusetts was that Dr. Loring who bolted from Douglas to Breckenridge at the Baltimore Convention of 1860, and, like a degenerate son of the Pilgrims, thanked the slave-leaders for "their noble example," and said that, by their counsel, Massachusetts would live and die. He said about the same thing for Grant at Philadelphia as for Breckenridge,—fawning (as usual, at the wrong time,—a profound spectacle of what some people will do for a very little distinction.

The old Federal party did its work at last: the man on horseback dropped in the background, like the old boots of Washington brought in to save John Adams for a second term; the smell of terrapin, Continental money, and old Madeira lurked in the empty Academy; and the hollow dimensions of Henry Wilson seemed to take possession of the stage under the horseback effigy, like a play-bill of *Mawworm* as the afterpiece to *Major de Boots*.

BALTIMORE'S PERSONAGES.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore performed not a single act which did not carry the stamp of profound conviction. When August Belmont called it to order, he delivered a speech as beautiful and dignified as any in political history, magnanimous toward Mr. Greeley (whose name caused such a scene of gratulation "as Kings, for so much fame, might wish to die"), and, as to his own patriotism, touching. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson,—that wonderful descendant of the most influential man in our history,—standing six feet and a half high, and superb in form and countenance, took the Chair, at first, with a speech brief, dignified, and warm in love of country. Mr. Doolittle, who followed him, as the fixed Presiding Officer, announced the work on hand with that consecutive tread of statement which was like the passing of regiments,—every sentence a regiment, every sentence cheered by the spectators, and over every sentence the American flag seemed to wave, resumed again by this powerful party.

The State of Delaware, which never lost a peach in the war, made an effort to stay the tide of Progress and recall the New Departure. The State of South Carolina, burnt in capital and metropolis, and reduced by the war more than any province in history since the ravaging of the Palatinate, took the platform, as if Sergeant Jasper had climbed up on Moultrie to nail the patriot colors fast again, and by the speech of Mr. O'Connor (from which Mr. Dick Oglesby might take pattern as to how to express earnestness by feeling it), brought the whole house to its feet with cheer on cheer, as he said:

"Never, for one, would I see the colored man deprived of his hard-earned, hard-won citizenship!"

The faction of Bourbonism melted away. Rebels cheered the tune of "Rally Round the Flag," and The Red, White, and Blue." The Liberal platform became the creed of the Democratic party. There were a dozen Liberal Republicans on the stage, filled with the unspeakable sense of gratitude to God that this marvellous transformation should have been a part of the work of their small and doubtful gathering at Cincinnati.

Then followed the call of States, and those magnificent responses rolled in, begun by Alabama and ended by Wisconsin. Every speaker spoke with whole-heartedness. Before the count was over, the whole house was filled with waving pennants and standards, bearing the names of Greeley and Brown.

HORACE ANOINTED.

My mind went off, like a message on a wire, at once to that old candidate's side, as he stood with this information in his hand, and felt in himself the blessed realization of the gratitude of Popular Governments toward the humblest who labor in their cause with faith and courage. Ten times since he had quitted the printer's case, they had made Presidents in this fashion; and, in every instance, he had been a weary and neglected instrument, but, in every next campaign, had been the foremost worker still. None remembered him when the toil was over, not even with compliments, but set him a newer task, until at last the old man's cry of anguish rang out in that great, sad letter to Seward, which brought him new revilement for the confession that he had ever been suspected to possess the sense of pain. The people heard that cry, and saw beneath the Censor and Reformer the Man of Outraged Nature, conscious that he was fitted for a higher career. And now the object of Seward's life—to be nominated for the Presidency—is, in Horace Greeley's hands. It is the choice of five millions of electors that the example of his indefatigable and Liberty-loving life shall be set at the head of the Greatest Power in Christendom for a term of years. O, benignant revolution of Time! When did the Poor, the Patient, and the Busy ever have such encouragement?

GATH.

PERSONAL.

Ike Bromley, sold out of the Hartford (Ct.) *Evening Post*, has been offered a place on the New York *Tribune*.

—General James K. Proudfit, of Madison, Wis., has been appointed Surveyor General of New Mexico.

—Emily H. Moore, known in a literary way as "Mignonette," has married E. R. Leland, an old resident of Milwaukee.

—W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, reads his evening paper by a $2,400 chandelier.

—Professor N. H. Winchell, at present of the Ohio State Geological Survey, has been employed to take charge of the Geological Survey of Minnesota.

—The late John P. Bigelow, of Boston, left $10,000 to Lawrence Academy, at Groton, his native town.

—Joaquin Miller astonished the visitors at Niagara Falls, dashing around on a pony in full Mexican dress, with a sombrero hat. He travelled incog., and everybody recognized him.

—The Hon. Andrew Stewart, better known as Tariff Andy, died at his residence in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., last Tuesday, aged 82. He was the last surviving member of the Congress of 1821, when he began public life.

—Julius Chamber, the much and very cheaply advertised New York Bohemian who sought notoriety by paddling down stream from Itasca Lake to the Gulf, took lifts along the way as far as Quincy, Ill., where he finally abandoned the adventure and boldly took passage on a larger craft than his "Dolly Varden."

—Miss Maud J. Atkinson, of Pittsburgh, not having eloped, as one of the local papers stated she had, has now brought suit for libel.

—Charles A. Robeson, who has lately swindled a party of New Englanders to whom he had promised a fabulous gold mine in Oregon, is the same Robeson who closed the eyes of a number of Minneapolis greenhorns, a year or two ago, on the promise of letting them into the secret of the [illegible] Rocky Mountains, for a consideration.

—Edward Stanley, ex-Governor of North Carolina, a well-known politician of past times, died at San Francisco, Friday night. He served in Congress several terms from North Carolina, and, after occupying the Speakership of the Lower House in that State, removed, in 1852, to California, where his success at the bar was the most remarkable and most profitable ever achieved in this State. He became a Republican, and was one of the few supporters of Fremont on the Pacific Slope. As Republican candidate for Governor, he was defeated in 1857. In April, 1862, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Military Governor of his native State, which place he held only a year.

FALLING INTO LINE.

Letter from Senator Thurman of Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

The following letter from Senator Thurman to a gentleman in this city has been furnished us for publication:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1872.

Colonel F. T. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: I have been of the opinion, for more than a year, that to give us any chance of success in the election next fall, the movement indicating the policy and the man must come from the people, and not from the politicians, and especially, that the Democratic members of Congress abstain from entering into any coalitions, and from everything that might look like dictating the course of the party. And this was the view very generally taken by the members. Individually, I preferred fighting under the Democratic banner, with a straight Democratic ticket; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that a great many good Democrats were of a different opinion. And to me it seemed clear that any course that did not emanate from the masses of the party would surely fail. Acting on this principle, I have not answered a single one of the many letters that I have received upon the subject. Not that I was unwilling to express my opinions, or to take my share of the responsibility; but because, occupying the position that I do, I thought it the part of wisdom and patriotism not to interfere with the formation of an opinion by the people—the only opinion that could be safely followed by the opponents of the Radical party. I condemn no man who took a different view of his duty, but I think that time and events have shown that mine was correct. The nomination of Greeley and Brown, at the Baltimore Convention, was the work of the people. The politicians had very little or nothing to do with it. It was a tidal wave that swallowed up everything in its way. The true explanation of it is that the people mean to have a change of Administration, and they will not let pride or prejudice stand in the way of success. Not that the Democratic party abandons its principles, for it does nothing of the sort. On the contrary—alleging as it truly does that the course of the Radical leaders, in the White House and in Congress, threatens to destroy all Constitutional and Democratic Government—it is bound by its principles to seek the overthrow of those leaders. And if it cannot overthrow them in precisely the mode it would prefer, it is but common sense to take the next best mode. Therefore, although I would have been better pleased had our party unanimously resolved to make a straight Democratic fight, I am now (since the party has so willed it, and believing that the welfare and liberty of the country require the defeat of the present Administration) firmly resolved to work, with earnestness and zeal, for the election of Greeley and Brown. What else can a Democrat do who believes what he has been saying for years, that the continuance in power of Grant, and the Radical majority in Congress, would endanger the very existence of constitutional government? What if Greeley has opposed the Democratic party—is it not better to elect a man who has frankly and openly opposed us in times past, but who now, in many things, agrees with us, than to help to elect a renegade Democrat like Grant, who was once with us, but is now opposed to us in everything? We have to choose between these two men, or throw away our franchise by refusing to vote. But who is there willing to throw his franchise away? Who is there who places so little value upon it that he refuses to exercise it? Who is there ready to acknowledge that he is so weak that he cannot make up his mind, and therefore will not vote at all? I trust that no Democrat will ever be found in any such category. Let every man who hesitates reflect that any change of Administration is likely to be for the better; and that certainly it cannot be for the worse.

I am your friend, truly, A. G. THURMAN.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph Gaskell, for three years Cashier of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, has been sent to Frankfort, Germany, as Transfer Agent, and William Truesdale takes his place as Cashier.

—John Red, Circuit Clerk of Calhoun County, died at Hardin, last week. He was Sheriff from 1840 to 1846, and Circuit Clerk since 1864.

—The census of Urbana, recently taken, shows a population of 3,009, against 2,277 in 1870.

—The Democrats of Champaign County have nominated G. W. Gere for Prosecuting Attorney; J. W. Scott, for Circuit Clerk; F. S. Morgan, for Sheriff; A. M. Karr, for Coroner.

WISCONSIN.

—The St. Croix *Republican* says foxes are very numerous this year.

—Oshkosh mills are now manufacturing about 900,000 feet of lumber, and turning out 3,000 bundles of shingles a day.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says last week a party of Indians camped on the big marsh in Clayton, and set the marsh on fire from their camp-blaze. The whole marsh was burnt over.

—The Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway will be extended this year a distance of 110 miles west of New London, making its length from Green Bay 150 miles. Its western terminus will be then within 50 miles of the Mississippi River.

IOWA.

A Maquoketa scoundrel robbed the children's contribution box at the Baptist Church of $5.

—A change of engines has just been made on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad westward from Davenport. The small engines, six in number, have been taken off, and their place supplied by six larger ones, from the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J. They have 16 inch cylinders, 24 stroke, and 5 1-2 "drivers." Their tenders will carry water and coal for a 70-mile trip. These engines are to run upon the passenger-trains.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—The injunction suit pending for some time between the Northwestern Railroad Company as plaintiff, and the Illinois Central as defendant, has been dissolved so far as to permit the Illinois Central to run its trains, as it made arrangements to do, by way of Forreston and over the Chicago & Iowa Road to Aurora, thence on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road to Chicago, instead of by the Northwestern Road from Freeport.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

MINNESOTA.

Owatonna gave 157 Greeley majority in a municipal election last Monday.

—Mr. Moody, of Chicago, writes, in answer to a letter, that Madame New, who fleeced and deserted her patients so cruelly in this city, a few weeks ago, had been in Chicago, but had left that city for Hamilton, Canada.—*St. Paul Press.*

—Only about 30 miles of track remain to be put down, and St. Paul and Sioux City will be directly connected by rail.

INDIANA.

The Fort Wayne Democrats have nominated Jeff. C. Bower and Mahlon Heller for the Legislature.

MISSOURI.

The Catholic Protectorate, an association at St. Louis organized for the reformation of juveniles, has purchased the farm of William L. Ewing, near Glencoe, for the sum of $23,000, where it is proposed to erect a suitable Home.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Pacific earned, in June, $49,600 more than in June last year.

Illinois and Michigan Canal—Interesting Statistics.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

We are indebted to Hon. Virgil Hickox, Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, for the following interesting statistics in relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal:

On the first day of July, 1866, the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal leased all the additional water power at Lockport that was produced by the deepening of the cut through the "summit," to Norton & Co., for 20 years. This lease was investigated by the Legislature of 1867 and found to be correct.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners held at Lockport on the 9th inst., the amount of additional water power was agreed upon by the Commissioners and Messrs. Norton & Co., under which agreement they agree to pay, from the 1st day of June inst., for the balance of the term of their lease (14 years), in addition to the sum heretofore paid, the sum of $2,177 annually, making the total receipts for water power at Lockport $2,677 annually.

The two drains at Joliet, by reason of the increased water power, will hereafter produce water rent annually to the amount of $2,133. The total increase of rent by reason of the additional water power is $3,560. The gross receipts for tolls and lockage for the month of June, 1872, was $26,915.25; of that amount $1,608.60 was for lockage. The tolls for June, 1871, was $21,199.65, making an increase in the total receipts, including lockage, of $5,715.60.

This speaks well for the management, when we take into account the fact that the rates of tolls on all leading articles for 1872 have been reduced below the tolls of 1871 on corn and oats one-seventh, and on lumber one-fourth.

—The wool clip of the Northwest, it is now said, will not only come in late, by reason of the late spring weather, but there is reason to fear that it will not exceed, if, indeed, it does not fall somewhat below, that of last year. The advance in the price of wool last season came too late to stimulate production. The foreign wool trade continues active.

TO LINE.

Thurman of Ohio.

A. G. THURMAN.

BLAKE vs. BLAKE.

Another Day of the Notorious Winnetka Divorce Case.

The Plaintiff Subjected to a Searching Cross-Examination.

Thompson's Danger the Time Blake's Dander was Up.

Something About the Southern Trip and the Festive Spaniard.

Adjournment Occasioned by the Cholera-Morbus.

The complainant in the Blake divorce case was on the stand all of yesterday morning, and subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Dow. He would have occupied the stand all the afternoon, had not one of the jurors become ill, and an adjournment of the court taken place in consequence. The number of spectators in court was larger than on any day since the commencement of the trial, and all were much amused at Mr. Blake's apparent ignorance.

MR. BLAKE RESUMED.

The cross-examination of Mr. Barnum Blake was continued by Mr. Dow. He said: Before I went on the Southern trip I made arrangements with Thompson to pay my taxes. He paid them, and I settled with him. Mrs. Blake did not request me to do it. I did it of my own notion. I had a snow-plow in the winter of 1870. I did not clear the snow off of Thompson's sidewalk. I did not instruct Barth to do it. Mrs. Blake told him to do it. I requested him not to. I don't recollect of telling Mrs. Thompson I had ordered my hired man to plow off the walk so that she could see Mrs. Blake at least once a day. I do not recollect of telling her that we could not exist without seeing each other. I never told Mrs. Thompson that I preferred to ride with her, that my wife

HITCHED AND ROLLED LIKE A SAILOR.

I don't recollect buying a hoop for Julia and Effie. I would not swear that I did not. I remember a picnic at Hubbard's Grove. My wife was not there. She was sick. I took Mrs. Thompson up, and walked with her and other people. My wife requested me to take Mrs. Thompson. I would have taken her without a request if I had seen her going up alone. It would not be anything to walk or ride with a married woman once. I do not recollect presenting Mrs. Thompson with a bottle of good brandy when her husband was away. I do not think I did, Mrs. Blake requested me to do so. I do not remember of telling Mrs. Thompson I had a couple of barrels of cider, and intended to bottle it up if I had the bottles; I recollect my wife telling the hired man that Mrs. Thompson had some empty Champagne bottles. I don't recollect taking cider to her. I can't say about the books Mrs. Blake bought at the time the cider was bought. I think they were light reading. I charged her with buying

LIGHT LITERATURE

for her and Mr. Thompson to read. Mr. Thompson read them. I cannot give the name of any of them. They were kept in the library. I looked at them several times. One of them may have been the Pictorial History of Scotland. I do not remember how many volumes there were. I cannot name a novel among them, but I will swear that there were some. I do not remember who was at dinner in May, 1870. I would not swear whether Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were there or not. I know they were there quite a number of times after the 28th of April. It was at the invitation of Mrs. Blake, against my wishes. I told my wife they were not welcome. I was

VERY COOL TO MR. THOMPSON

after the 28th of April. I don't think I treated him discourteously. I never told him or Mrs. Thompson that they were not welcome. I think I drank with him there once. It was very bad; but it was Champagne I drank there was very good. I did drink with him in Chicago, or invite him to a saloon, after the 28th of April. My wife was at Rosehill on the 28th of May, with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. The arrangement was not made when they were at dinner the day before. When they got home my wife got down the box and gave cake to Thompson and told him I was there. I never saw Thompson at my house after. I kept a tally of all this. I carried a book for the purpose. I do not know that they were going to Rosehill on that day, until Thompson told of it on the cars, when going to Chicago, by Mr. West. I do not recollect of Mr. and Mrs. Blake driving away from my house, but I have seen them driving away from Thompson's house. I do not recollect telling my boys to hitch up the horse for Thompson. I will swear that after the 28th of April that I did not tell Thompson to get in the buggy and drive the ladies; that I had the rheumatism and it hurt me to get into the buggy. There was none of

THOMPSON'S PICTURES IN MY PARLOR.

They were sent back the day my wife went away. I kept them after the 28th of April, to keep peace between the families. I did not return Thompson's documents alone and examine them. I did not retain the pictures to keep the Thompsons in the dark. I had no desire to do so. I did not intimate to my wife that she was being watched. She knew I was suspicious of her. I told her of my suspicions right along. I was not careful to conceal them. I never told her I had detectives after her. On the 8th of April I do not know that Thompson was at my house, with others, playing euchre. I did not go into the room. I did not draw ale for him. If I had gone into the room I would have shot him; I was out of my head, and would not have been responsible. I had something to shoot him with. I would have shot him if he had remained much longer.

MY DANDER WAS UP.

I have been acquainted with Mrs. Wallington since 1861. She was in my employ in Albany for some years. She attended my retail millinery store. She married at my house; I know that her courting was done there. I was not instrumental in bringing about the match. I never heard Mrs. Blake say anything derogatory to her character. I would not swear that I have not talked with Mrs. Blake about her. When I requested Mrs. Blake to leave the Capitol, I desired her to go to the hotel, not to Mrs. Wallington's. Mrs. Cutler and I went there; Mrs. Blake was not there. I wouldn't swear who got back to the hotel first. I think Mrs. Cutler and I got there first. I do not know that I did, and I would not swear that I did not introduce

THE SPANIARD

to Mrs. Blake. If I did, I did not introduce her to him, and did not walk with him at night time. If they walked together or walked together I would have had no objections; but I would want to be there. When I went to my room I think I built a fire. I think Mrs. Blake had the key, but I might not. She knocked on the door for about five minutes, and I let her in. When she came in we had few words, and she gave me to understand that talking was none of my business. When we went to Jacksonville, I do not know of my own knowledge if the intimacy was renewed. The Spaniard came to the boat and bid her good-bye. She did not go to the hotel. I swore that she went to the hotel in the first cross bill. I did not see him in her company when we returned from Jacksonville. He told me he bid her good-by. I saw him coming off the boat. I charged in the cross-bill that the intimacy between them was renewed on the return trip I meant to be very careful in all I charged. In the bill used now

THERE ARE SOME MISTAKES.

I swore to them. I told Mr. Barker that it was wrong and ought to be written over, but he said he could explain. There is another thing in it that ought to be crossed out. I don't remember what it is. I didn't see Mrs. Blake give Thompson the cigars. I heard it. I was watching and listening. She was at the front door at the time with Thompson, and I was at the head of the stairs. I think I went to Lake Superior in August, 1869. I did not go there in 1868. I was at Port Washington when the box arrived at my house. I

EMPLOYED PINKERTON'S DETECTIVE

the latter part of November, 1868. I took him off of Barker the fore part or middle of the month. That was the first time. I don't know of having any detective but that one. I told Barker I did not want any, and he engaged him. I did not employ him. I do not know whether I knew or not, that he was making reports to Barker. I did not know what he was doing until the 28th of April, 1870. I told Barker sometimes when my wife was coming to town. Twice I told Mr. Thompson. I sent in telegrams to Barker when she was coming. I couldn't tell what time I sent the telegrams. I told

BARKER TO WATCH EVERY DAY

when I was away, as I didn't know what time she would come in. I asked Barker a dozen times for results, but he told me to mind my business—that I had employed him, and he was doing his work. I was in Thompson's office and went into the private room to see what was in it. I was there once again after the 28th of April. Thompson was not there. I did not drink with him that day in Kern's saloon on Clark street. I may have done so, I did not know. I don't recollect that the servants knew anything, but I heard them talking about it. Charley

"MADE A WRITING HIMSELF"

at one time, and the girls did so about the same time. I told him to put down what he knew to be true, telling him not to put down anything against his mother, fearing he would tell the truth. I do not know as I got up to the truth. I do not know as I got up to my neighbors for statements, but they would tell an untruth. I do not think they went to the first,—told me what they had seen, and I asked them if it was true. I think

ABANDONED CHILDREN AT WINNETKA

I asked them if they had seen Mrs. Blake and Thompson together. I went from five to ten persons. Mrs. Blake generally slept with the girls, and I with one of the boys, all the time we were at Winnetka. At Port Washington we did the same. I have been walking while we lived there. She was reading most of the time. She had a good education, much better than I have.

MRS. BLAKE'S GERMAN

The German teacher was employed to give her lessons from one to two years. If she can't speak German it is not my fault. She got along with the girls who had not been in the country more than thirty days. I do not know that she cannot read German. If she read it I don't understand it. I think I have heard her read German. I do not know if she is a good German scholar. The music teacher was employed for two years. Mrs. Blake did not learn German, but I think she studied French with "My wife cannot play music very well,—she spent her reading more." I think she reads a good deal, but I don't know. I never refused to buy her any books. I cannot tell what books I bought for her. I bought books and papers I wanted. She had all the papers she wanted. She used to go to the school, and I think she had a class. My wife did not run to books; it run to business. She was at parties in Port Washington. I used to go down there with her" pretty nigh every Sunday.

The Court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling one of the jurors, Mr. T. H. [illegible], became very ill. He was attacked with cholera morbus on Wednesday night, and had not recovered.

The Court did not think that it was at all proper that he should undertake to sit on the jury.

The juror was then removed from the courtroom. Before going, his associates rubbed his arms and threw water on his head; but it had no good effect. He became very pale and weak, and had to be supported on his way out of the room.

The Court said the trial could not go on without consent. They could go on with eleven jurors if they saw fit, and let the other one resume his seat in the morning if he was able.

CONSULTATIONS.

The counsel then had a long consultation.

The Court remarked that there was no certainty that the juror would be able to attend in the morning. If he did, they could go on with him or with the eleven just as they agreed.

Mr. Dow said he was willing to agree, if he came back, to give him his seat, or to go on with the eleven if he did not come back.

The counsel for the complainant, with Mr. Blake, then retired to the ante-room for consultation.

When they returned, Mr. Hervey said they had considered the unfortunate condition which the sickness of the juror caused, and, inasmuch as they were very desirous that the testimony should be heard by a full panel, if practicable, they would suggest that the cross-examination of Mr. Blake be continued until it was concluded, and that the court then adjourn until this (Friday) morning. If the juror was then able to resume his seat he could do so, and the trial could go on, he being permitted to read the testimony adduced during his absence. If it turned out that the juror was unable to resume his seat within a reasonable time, they would announce their conclusion as to proceeding with the remaining jurors.

THE JURYMAN GROWS WORSE.

The Court did not think there was any probability of the juror being able to return. He became much worse, he was informed, after he left the courtroom.

Mr. Hervey said the case was of the gravest importance to the parties, and they were entitled to their full constitutional rights, which were not at all unreasonable. To close the case as a mistrial would necessarily involve a very heavy expense, and the complainant desired to avoid that. If unable to go on, on Friday, as the Court would not sit on Saturday, they were desirous of having the case go over until Monday.

The Court said it should be determined whether the cross-examination was to be continued. To-morrow morning [this morning] they could determine whether to adjourn over. The defence was willing to go on then, whether the juror came back or not.

DIDN'T WANT AN UNCERTAINTY.

Mr. Dow said he was willing to have that stipulated. He did not want to proceed with any uncertainty ahead. He would like to have it entered on the record that they were willing to go on with Mr. Blake just as though the whole panel were present. If the juror returned at any time before the trial was concluded, he could take his seat, and be furnished with a copy of the evidence to read. He did not wish to throw anything in the way of the proceedings.

Mr. Hervey was not prepared to enter into a stipulation binding them to proceed with the trial with eleven jurors. He did not mean to say they would not agree to it, if necessity required it. He deemed it not unreasonable to ask the Court to adjourn, if they could not agree to proceed with the cross-examination of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Dow contended that the question ought to be settled then, before any other step was taken, and they did not know what might be called out in the cross-examination.

The Court remarked that unless an argument was made he would have to adjourn or discharge the jury as a mistrial. He did not feel disposed to take the latter course until he had an opportunity for finding out whether the juror would be able to resume his seat or not. There was a hope, but not a very strong one, that he would be back. When he left the bailiff who went with him said his limbs were convulsed and cramped, and he did not think it was at all probable that he would be back in the morning.

CHARACTER OF THE CRAMPS.

Mr. Hervey remarked that the cramps were not necessarily an indication that he would not come. He possessed a little medical knowledge, but admitted that they were a serious symptom.

The Court said he had no medical knowledge, but it struck him the juror was pretty badly off.

Mr. Blake and his counsel then retired to the ante-room again, to consult.

The Court requested the jury to settle among themselves whether they would adjourn until Friday or Monday morning.

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

They were all in favor of adjourning until Monday.

Mr. Hervey returned, and said the consultation was at an end. They were not willing to go on with the eleven jurymen.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

THE LAW COURTS.

Petition to Compel the Removal of the Assets of the State Insurance Company from Their Present Depository—The Bigelow Block Purchase Money—Copartnership Controversy—New Suits.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A petition was yesterday presented in the District Court stating that the assets of the bankrupt are now deposited with the National Loan and Trust Company, and asking that they be transferred to some other bank, to be designated by the Court, upon the ground that the bank is mainly owned by debtors to the bankrupt company. Judge Blodgett had been informed that the cash assets of the bankrupt are in the hands of the Receiver appointed by the State Court, who refuses to pay over to the assignee, upon the ground that he is directed by the State authorities to contest the right of this Court to take possession of these assets after the State Court had obtained jurisdiction. Papers handed up.

The petition in this case is presented by Tolman & King, wholesale druggists of this city, creditors. They state that they received no notice of any meeting of creditors for the appointment of an assignee until some days after an assignee had been appointed, although they were, ever since October last doing business at No. 43 West Lake street, where, at last, the notice was delivered; and charge that such fact exists as to the balance of creditors who have not transferred. It is alleged that the assignee, N. C. Perkins, has given bond for $100,000, with Bradner Smith and Charles M. Smith as sureties, whose brother, George C. Smith, was Treasurer of the bankrupt, Charles M. being its Vice President, while Bradner was a large stockholder. The President of the company, Horace A. Hurlbut, later filed an inventory and schedules stating that the whole amount of cash on hand was $1,719.33, and the whole assets were $43,833.97. It is charged that on the 1st of October last the ledger showed cash on hand $437,528.35, which by conversion of bonds and transfer of cash, came as a deposit to the National Loan and Trust Company Bank, by subsequent payments, this sum was reduced, on the 1st of July, to $312,073.24 on deposit in that institution. It is charged that, nevertheless, losses by fire and the insolvency of the Company, $5,000 have been paid to officers and employes of the company, and no suit has been brought to recover back these unearned salaries. It is alleged, upon the basis of testimony, that the officers of the bank were also the officers and stockholders of the depository, and it is asserted that the assignee was appointed by the procurement of these parties, upon the faith of claims against the bankrupt, which they had caused to be bought up at a small per cent of the value thereof, and that he has not acted for the interest of the creditors. It is charged that there has been, owing to the combination of the parties, a concealment of the $312,000, the assignee having in his hands only $1,779.33 cash, it being stated that the Receiver, Mr. Hurlbut, refused to pay over any more, as they were going to make a case of it. It is also charged that information is denied to creditors, and that parties in interest, stockholders, are engaged in buying up claims against the company at 10 cents on the dollar, the creditors selling upon the belief that the schedules and inventory, showing only $143,518 as assets, are correct, while in truth they amount to $455,592.21, against which thus far, only $334,133.21 have been proved up. Attention is also called to the alleged fact that the assets are not deposited in either of the vaults designated under the law by the Court.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK PURCHASE MONEY.

Several parties were in Court to present their claims upon the $1,250,000 now in the Depository, which has come from Washington to pay for the Bigelow Block. The question arose as to what it would be necessary for claimants to do, and they were informed that as these parties come in as independent claimants on the property, asking that the money be paid to them, they must individually act to subrogate the United States to their rights, and release whatever interest they have in the property. The money is to be paid to them, and not to the party from whom they derive their rights. Judge Drummond stated that he had no idea of this money going beyond the control of the Court, until the parties release all their claims, both in law and equity. None of the parties in Court were yet prepared to comply with the requirements of the Court, so no money has been, as yet, ordered to be paid out.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

COPARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Two bills have resulted from a disagreement between Francis F. Eggleston and Henry M. Allen. Upon the first, Eggleston was enjoined in any wise interfering with the property; the defendant, his partner, from the firm. It would seem that, in June last, a copartnership was formed between the parties to carry on the manufacture and sale of furniture, with an equal division of losses and profits. Now complainant states that cause of complaint is charging that he has not against the defendant the capital sum agreed upon, only not subscribed funds of the firm to pay his but has withdrawn. A dissolution is the ultimate object. The second bill includes Thomas H. Rebanks, the other defendant. By this bill, it is alleged that complainant having recovered a considerable judgment against Rebanks, he, to prevent its satisfaction, and in collusion with Allen, transferred the property No. 619 Washington avenue to Allen,—to prevent the consummation of which alleged fraud, complainant asks that Allen's title be set aside, and that the property be held to answer to the lien of complainant's judgment for over $2,600.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John M. Stephens against John Norcott. The demand is for $2,096.07, being for labor and material alleged to be due for plasterer's work on houses of Winchester Hall, on Wabash avenue, between Forty first and Forty-second streets, and Indiana avenue, near Forty-ninth street.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by Thomas, John, and Walter Forsyth against George E. Stanton, Lucius C. Pardee, and Charles Saturn, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. [By the Practice act, which lately took effect, it is no longer necessary in summoning the defendants to notify them of the location sought to be recovered, wherefore in the preliminary stages what the plaintiff means is one of the mysteries.]

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Thomas McGuire against Andrew Neff, in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles E. Hartung against Abbie M. Ash, the demand being for $2,000.

Like action was commenced by John V. Farwell & Co. against Myron V. N. Brown, the demand being for $2,000. An attachment was sued out upon allegation that defendant has, within two years, fraudulently concealed property so as to hinder and delay creditors. The actual indebtedness is stated to be $1,638.95.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Jimfiskated" is the word for stolen.

—Fifteen dollars will buy a lovely homestead of 80 acres in Florida.

—We hate some persons because we do not know them, and we will not know them because we hate them.

—A Pittsburgh person suggests paper beefsteaks to take the place of leather articles now common in restaurants.

—Marriages are most numerous. So it was in Eden; tumn in Massachusetts in the early fall.

—The first marriage of shipworks, at Chester, Pa.

—The Roach contracts for two large have secured

steamships of the Pacific Mail Line, to run from San Francisco to China.

—A Parliamentary return shows that 90 cotton factories, employing 6,565 persons, began working in the United States in the year 1871.

—Infallibility is rather an awkward prerogative, after all, as witness the fact that, in his recent allocution, the Pope confounded Solomon and Rehoboam with Samuel and Saul.

—A new English brochure, "The Fresh Dispute at Dame Europa's School," shows how the American Boy tried to take in the English Boy, and how the English Boy proved too much for him.

—The Seventy-ninth Regiment of New York will not appear in its new Scotch suits until they pay the modest duty of $3,850 to get them out of the Custom House.

—A French physician has just published a long dissertation on the advantage of groaning and crying in general, and especially during painful operations. He contends that they are two grand operations by which Nature allays anguish.

—Of the thirty-eight papers published in Paris, one, the *Gazette de France*, was founded 282 years ago; while the *Moniteur* is over 80 years of age, the *Journal des Debats* 70, and the *Constitutionnel* 57.

—For some years past, an individual named Jasiel Lawrence, residing in Lewis County, N. Y., has been disposing of bonds payable whenever he should come into possession of a $500,000,000 estate, situated near Manchester, England, of which he claimed to be the lawful heir. The estate he called the Lawrence Townley estate, and Lawrence claimed to be the descendant of one Mary Townley, in whom the title to the estate was at one time vested. The bonds were sold at a very small percentage—$5 for a $1,000 bond, the price being afterward raised to $10, and finally to $20 per $1,000. A lawyer of Buffalo took the case in hand about a year and a half ago, and found that Lawrence has no claim to the English property, which is now in possession of the rightful owner. The bonds, of which a large number are afloat, turn out to have been dearly purchased; and the owners can console themselves with the reflection that they are only suffering the disappointment reserved for all those who hanker after mythical estates across the water, instead of investing their funds and their energy in live American enterprises.

—The new French loan of $600,000,000, soon to be put upon the market, causes much interest and not a little anxiety among the capitalists of Europe. The debt of France, at the beginning of the war of 1870, was $2,500,000,000. The war has increased it to $4,500,000,000. The interest charge has increased from $110,000,000 annually to $185,000,000 for 1873, and the additional loan will add $53,000,000 more, making the annual interest account hereafter $238,000,000. To this, France must impose additional taxes. The negotiation of the vast loan that is now impending interests financiers in this country as well as in Europe, because the sum cannot be raised without serious derangement of the money markets. How far it will affect the United States is an important question. It is thought that, as the drain of money from this country is not expected to be very heavy, the loan can only affect us indirectly, by tightening up the money-markets with which we have so many relations.

—An exchange says, speaking of the Long Branch races: "There was a middle-aged Kentuckian on the quarter stretch, who, when Longfellow made his appearance on the track, apostrophized him thus: 'You d—d prince! if you don't win this race I'll never love you any more, so help me G—d! I've got all my money on you. Don't lose.' And when Longfellow came in far, far ahead, you could have heard that Kentuckian shout for a mile."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The best family remedy for summer complaints, sun stroke, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera infantum is Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

Keeping the digestive apparatus in proper tone is the true preventive of cholera. Do it with Tarrant's Effervescent Crab Orchard Salts. P. H. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—lemon, vanilla, &c. are the very best in the country." Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all leading dealers.

Teeth like orient pearls set in cushions of rose; a breath like the perfume the toilet bestows; These are the charms to win hearts, when all other charms fade, But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Clap trap and Cant.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the mock tonics guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will inevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholesome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and the shattered nerves to the diffusive agent which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of the complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medical ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation which humbugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—(100 feet wide), between Vincennes avenue and South Park Boulevard, 100x131 feet to an 18 foot alley only $5 per foot for three days; $4,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, from April 1, 1872. This is from 25 to 50 per cent below the prices and views of all other holders on this new Boulevard, which is to be improved and beautified as the public expense. Title beyond question; a safer or more profitable investment cannot be found south of the city limits. Now is the time to secure a real bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—THIRD AVENUE, 50x100 FEET, south of Polk st., with houses Nos. 150 and 152. Price only $350 per foot including the houses which are rented at the rate of $300 per annum until May next. As this property will have a frontage at front, it is certainly a very desirable investment. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE THE fire limits, near West Madison st., on four years' time. When parties will build at once no money will be required the first year. Apply forenoons and evenings to the owner, 831 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—165 FEET ON WABASH-AV., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts. GEO. V. BYRD, 285 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN IN ORE property—south of the park and north of Stony Island. For particulars inquire of HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the south and west Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 285 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—30 FEET FRONT BY 194 FEET deep, to a 20 foot alley, on south side of Madison-st., near LaSalle. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southeast corner Market and Monroe.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. CHOICE LOT, 25x120, near Robey st., only $300 down, balance 5 years if purchasers build. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 DOWN WILL SECURE THIS choice Park av. corner lot 25x120, with brick house. Best bargain on the avenue. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS—LOTS on Price st. between Lincoln and Robey, only $900, easy terms. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—40x171 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near A[illegible]st. 10 acres in City. 10 acres in South Chicago. New house and fine lot, $2,000. L. H. WHITNEY & CO., 122 West Washington-street.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AFTER small cash payment. Nice new cottage and lot on South Side, near street cars. Immediate possession will be given. KEELER BROS., Nevada block, corner of Franklin and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, ONLY $10 EACH, $10 each; rare chance to get one or more lots at your own price. 127 West Washington st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., 40x150 FEET, BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle sts., a desirable business lot; party wall, one side; title perfect; terms easy. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, RUNNING 99 years without reappraisal, with privilege of purchase; 50 feet on State, near Randolph; 40 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, and 50 feet on Michigan-av. adjoining new Tremont House; these are beyond comparison the best leases in market, and will be sold at low rates if applied for immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON SOUTHWEST 22, 40, 12; a bargain if taken at once. TILTON & STEWART, Room 30, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—LOT 66 FEET ON Calumet av., north of Twentieth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GRACELAND-ROAD—TEN ACRES on Graceland-road near Davis-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x172 FEET EAST side of Wabash-av., between Thirty fourth and Thirty fifth sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x180 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Adams-st., Hyde Park, near depot, for $4,500, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 380 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN SECTION 26, 38, 13 very cheap and easy terms; also 5 acres on West Chicago-av., near Central Park; also, 5 acres corner of Stoney Island av. and Seventy second st. and several other 5 and 40 acre tracts near by. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 380 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., EXTENDING to Lake Shore near Douglas place, at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 380 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD near Brooks st., at a great sacrifice. HENRY P. GEORGE, 380 State st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., only $70. HENRY P. GEORGE, 380 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH lot, in good neighborhood on West Side, only $3,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 380 State st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-fifth-st., only $900 each, if taken at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 380 State st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot. No. 128 Walnut st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—No. 138. LARGE house and large lot, good location, near Fulton st; price low. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty second st. east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, No. 79 Canal st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 ACRES OR 48 LOTS on State st. between Fifty sixth and Fifty seventh. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK YOU can buy an 11-room brick house on a lot worth fully $2,500 for from $5,000 to $5,600; only $500 down. J. B. STOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF'S NEW and beautiful marble and brick mansion, including 10 lots, located in a charming grove near the head of Lincoln Park; examine and find its equal if you can in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100x 266 feet, corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON DAYTON ST., NEAR Centre st. at $9.50 each for a short time only. F. B. MARSHALL, 231 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—$500 lots on Chicago av., near Leavitt; only a few left; must be closed out this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COTTAGES AND LOTS from $2,000 to $3,500 on Fulton, Coblitt, Erie and Leavitt sts., easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—EXPRESSLY FOR DOMESTICS. Elegant new house of 10 rooms, every convenience and in tended for solid comfort; lot 48x125, on best block on Walnut st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—ALMOST GIVEN away, two cottages and lots on Butterfield st. near Twenty ninth and Thirty-ninth sts. $2,600 and $1,600. Who takes them? R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE — WONDERFUL BARGAINS (and easy terms, cottage and lot, Indiana st. near Oakley, $1,200; cottage and lot, Cicero court, near Harrison, $1,500. Decide to buy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—100 FEET COR. WABASH-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. Will be sold at $45 per foot if taken this week. Usual terms. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—NORTH WEST COR. COTTAGE Grove av. and Forty-fifth st., 100 x 170 to a 20 ft. Alley; South-east corner State and Fifty seventh st., 100 x 165. Wabash-av; east front, 50 x 165, near Fifty eighth st. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest cor. State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, No. 14 Sixteenth-st. Possession given immediately. Also several good new houses on Sheffield-av. and Centre st., by JAMES MORGAN, 441 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS ON CLARK and Dearborn-sts. extension, near Van Buren-st and Government Building. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest cor. State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES FRONTING ON boulevard, the cheapest property now offered in the market; come and see it. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, $7,000, ONE-HALF cash, will buy a marble front house and lot. Address OWNER, Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT WITH house, east front on Prairie-av., south of Twenty sixth st., great bargain. Also 25 feet on Douglas place east of Rhodes-av. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-eighth-st., 50x190. State-st., near Thirty eighth, east front, 72x120. Indiana-av., near Thirty fifth-st., two 25-foot lots, $65 a foot. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, CONVENIENT AND handsome house, with lot 56x125 feet to alley, east front, No. 257 South Paulina st., at a bargain, on easy terms. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST—3 LOTS on West Washington st., between Leavitt and Oakley sts., 50x125 feet each. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-ROAD—2 ACRES corner Vincennes-av. and Forty sixth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Side, one block from street cars, $2,000; $500 cash down, balance long time. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-EAST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Douglas-place, Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., 50x170, $80 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE ST., BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln, 50x137, $160 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS ON Douglas place. Only $750; $250 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms, and lot 42x158 feet, No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-east corner of Adams and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CHEAP FOR cash. No. 110 North Wood-st.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES FRONTING ON GRAND-av. and Chicago-av., and near Humbolt Park. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—I HAVE TWO blocks of very choice lots, situated in the grove of heavy timber in the centre of Riverside; for sale on very easy terms. Apply during forenoon to Dr. G. D. BEEBE, Room 12, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 113 acres at Washington Heights, fronting on Halsted-st and Ninety-fifth st.; 100 per cent can be made by subdividing and retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK PROPERTY, by the block or lot, to exchange or on monthly payments. Several bargains. TOWNSEND MACCONN, 368 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK; 3 BLOCKS FROM entrance to South Park, one block from station and hotel, 100x205, east front, $75. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—TEN OR TWENTY ACRES AT $300, suitable for garden or subdivision, on the main street leading west from Washington Heights, 1½ miles from dummy; ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 6 per cent; short abstract, showing perfect title to date. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BLOCKS, of 2½ acres each, on South Park, Calumet, and Prairie-avs. Price only $250 per acre, one third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. This property will sell for $500 per acre in a year. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR cash, in a large tract of suburban property, having depot, sidewalks, trees, and several good houses, school, etc.; retailing at from 200 to 300 per cent above cost; rare chance. N 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AVENUE, corner of Forty-fourth-street, at $50 per foot, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room No. 16, 164 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty ninth sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 86 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE BY H J ARNOLD, 124 S CLARK—Acre property at Cornell—160 feet on Woodlawn avenue and Sixty third-street; 50 feet near the corner of Chestnut-street and Tompkins Place; 90 acres two miles North of Washington Hights, on C. C. & I. C. R. R.; 40 acres in sec 2-36, 14. Farms for sale or exchange. Two houses for sale on easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN Hyde Park, near depot and Great South Park; only $450, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also choice lots on Thirty-eighth-st., for $600. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—462 ACRES ON LAKE MICHIGAN just east of State line at $100 per acre. WM. GANNETT, 368 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm. M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 12 Lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 51x100 feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw-colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and '7; cost, $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also, 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 40 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the dwelling, containing the best building sites in the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very low; one fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st., Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARMS—THE ADVERTISER has a large farm, well watered and timbered. He has a fine herd of short-horn Durham, common, and Texas stock; also a fine herd of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. He desires a person to take an interest and assist in the management of the business. To a person with $5,000 to $10,000 capital this is a good opportunity. Address STOCK RAISER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a beautiful two-story residence in the city of Ottawa, Ill, with all modern improvements, worth $7,500. Lot 120x231, fronting on three streets, with barn, outhouses, shade and fruit trees, etc. Apply to C J BEATTIE & Co, 79 Dearborn-st, Reed's Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM of 40 acres, well improved, with house, barn and small orchard. R. KENNEDY & Co, 79 West Madison-st, Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY property; 40 acres on Junction-av. Sixty-third-st, near Western-av, and one mile south of boulevard and park, one-half mile from railroad depot; 80 acre fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich.; 260 acre farm, good improvements, on Chamber's Island, Green Bay, Wis. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—SMALL house, good location. Address R 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUSTOMERS for six good houses and lots near Union Park, ranging in prices from $3,000 to $7,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 150 East Randolph st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS on the North Branch, suitable for coal or lumber. Inquire at office, east end Erie-st. bridge. GRANT & CO.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, AT $750 PER annum, 20x[illegible] feet on South Market-st., next corner Randolph-st. C. McDONNELL, No. 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING nearly new, 18x32; has been used but a few months. Call at KIMBALL'S Piano Rooms, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF ROGERS' plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 South State-st.

FOR SALE—SAFES—A NUMBER OF NEW, fire-proof safes, of first-class manufacture, for sale at less than cost, to close them out and avoid removal. Apply to VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 328 Michigan-av., near Harrison st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary publicity. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 542, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 149 West Madison st.

MRS. M SMITH, MAGNETIC HEALER AND business clairvoyant, assisted by Dr. DEMING, spiritual and magnetic physician. No. [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT 104x128 FEET, NEAR Lincoln Park, in the grove, for small house and lot. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS AND $2,000 staple merchandise for good farm. B, 298 West Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES WITH LEASE of lot centrally located on a South side street; well rented, to exchange for cottage and lot on West Side or in Evanston. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SIX NEW HOUSES JUST FINISHED, 8 rooms each, only $4 per month. Two houses 469 and 283 West Washington st. 468 West Randolph. Rooms suitable for offices and small families in our block. Three rooms 221 West Madison. Rooms now occupied by Dr. J. B. Walker, 345 West Madison. A splendid sleeping room 245 West Madison. Fifty rooms southeast corner Peoria and Madison just the location for a hotel. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 184 West Madison st.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, Wentworth avs., and Richwood; will sell on small payments; long time. SIMEON MEARS, 299 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DON'T CROWD FOR THIS HOUSE. 8 rooms and basement near Globe Theatre, $50 per month till May '73; will sell lease for $300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 117 West Jackson st. Apply to WM. McGLADE, No. 238 South Water-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family; new cottage of 4 rooms, and board the lady owner. Apply at 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk, on the southwest Plank Road.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 113 SOUTH LINCOLN st.; will rent furnished or sell furniture. Possession August 1st. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—60 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., SEVEN rooms, water and gas, suitable for housekeeping. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—184 PORTLAND-AV., 5 ROOMS, WATER and gas, suitable for housekeeping, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—PART OF A GOOD COTTAGE, pleasantly located near Union Park; rent very reasonable. Apply at 155 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK house of 10 rooms till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises. 17 Honore st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NICE COTTAGES IN good locations; cheap rent; will sell at a bargain. WHITNEY & CO., 122 West Washington st.

TO RENT—FRAME COTTAGE ON LANGLEY-av., fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st.; $35. Inquire on premises or at No. 416 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 249 South Clark st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, at 499 South State-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, at 165 West Washington st. Apply at Room 3.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor at No. 19 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—AT 840 WABASH-AV. 2 SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 503 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, with gas and closet, in private family, at $20 per month. 10 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITES OF FRONT rooms, with modern conveniences, and use of bath, in a first-class private residence. 624 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with use of gas, on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth sts. Address R 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS IN FIRST STORY, OR four rooms in second story, of house on South Halsted-st., near O'Brien st., suitable for housekeeping; gas and water; rooms in good order. Apply to GOLDEN & BRASHER, Real Estate and House Renting Agents No. 191 West Madison st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Price per month $22. House new, with all modern improvements. 880 West Washington st. References required.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF TWO-STORY brick residence, suitable for small family. Inquire at 453 Wabash av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, pleasantly located; rent low. 1409, corner Thirty first and State-sts.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-second-st., a large furnished room, with alcove, gas, closet, &c. Apply at 178 Twenty-third st.

TO RENT—5 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. 362 Division-st. Cars pass the door.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE OF front rooms furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady or four single gentlemen. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, 359 Washington st.

TO RENT—FOR FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms on first floor, well ventilated, $3.00 per week. 167 West Jackson st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO BARBER chairs in a good cigar store; rent low. Address or call 1164 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS UNFURNISHED, PARTLY furnished, and furnished, to gentlemen only, at 196 West Madison-st. B. O. MALLORY.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board; terms low. Apply at 549 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN OF FOUR STALLS, with water, etc. Terms reasonable. 271 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE, 22x80, in the railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORE—FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; 445 South Halsted-st.; good store; low rent; fixtures sold separately, if desired. Inquire at 445 South Halsted st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices, in new building, 320 to 334 State st. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, WITH TWO ROOMS in rear, located on South Halsted-st., near O'Brien-st. suitable for barber shop or other light business. Apply to GOLDEN & BRASHER, Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER store in the new building on the southwest corner of West Lake and Desplaines-sts., with or without basement; a good location for a drug store. Inquire on the premises, at the Bethel Home office.

TO RENT—STORE 48 DEEP, AND FIXTURES for sale. No. 208 South Halsted st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 4 UNFURNISHED rooms—with a private family preferred—on West Side—suitable for housekeeping, by an American man and wife. Terms from $12 to $16. Address X 12, Tribune Office, Canal street.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, within one mile of Washington street Tunnel, for self and wife (no children). Prompt pay and best care taken of premises. Address J. N. CLARKE, Paper Warehouse, 57 West Washington street.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR OFFICE and sleeping room. Must be cheap. Address O 16, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping, on the line of the South or West Side Railway. References given and required. Address No. 26 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE OF about 4 rooms, with an American family. Rent not to exceed $30. South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. south of Thirty-ninth, east of State. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE OF about 4 rooms, with an American family. Rent not to exceed $20. North of Thirty-ninth and south of Twenty second, and east of State. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM AUG. 1 OR SEPT. 1, a nicely furnished house in good locality on South Side. Address, giving situation and terms, W. A. WEED, 44 and 46 River-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST-FLOOR of a store, for our pickle business (no manufacturing), on South Water or River-sts. S. DINGAR & BRO. 127 M chigan av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT 5 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, on State-st., between the West Division Railway office and Washington-st., a conductor's pocketbook, containing 12 West Division Railway tickets and about $60 in bills and scrip. Whoever will return the same to the West Division Railway office, corner of Randolph and State-sts., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—JULY 18, ON BLUE ISLAND-AV., BEtween Gurley and Twelfth sts., a morocco wallet, containing about $8 in currency, and receipt for taxes for 1871. The finder may keep the money by returning the wallet and tax receipt to Mrs. JAMES KELLY, No. 33 Waller st.

LOST—ON YESTERDAY MORNING, A POCKET book containing $30. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at 532 State-st. ANDERS PETERSON.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, ON STATE-ST., near Peck court, roll containing $40, by a poor girl; money not her own. Liberal reward, if returned to 331 Michigan-av.

LOST—THE PARTY THAT TOOK FROM A Cottage Grove-av. car, on Thursday morning, two linen maps of property at Washington Heights, will receive a liberal reward by returning them to office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

LOST—BY A POOR BOY, A POCKET-BOOK containing about $80 and papers. The finder will please leave the same with McDERMID & ORTEL, 74 Market st.

LOST—A SLEEVE-BUTTON, WITH LETTER W raised in centre. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 161 Centre-av.

LOST—ABSTRACT TO N. W. ¼. RETURN TO T. DENT, Esq., in Boone's Block, and be rewarded.

LOST—DARK BROWN HORSE, HIGH HEAD, well formed, 14½ hands high, 12 years old, comet off left fore foot corded; lower half of mane rubbed off. A reward awaits his return to 705 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $65. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to 285 East Madison st., to MILLARD & DECKER.

LOST—$50 REWARD—TAKEN FROM ROOM 1, Central Union Block, a tin box, with the owner's name painted on, containing papers of no value excepting to owner. Any one returning the same will receive above reward and no questions asked.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD SPECTACLES, ON Halsted or Madison sts., on Monday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 235 Newberry-av.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING two railroad passes and some railroad tickets. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving it at 182 Fourth-av. H. BLACK.

LOST—A LARGE-SIZED SETTER DOG, COLOR white and brown, has on leather strap; a liberal reward will be paid for his return to 391 Michigan-av.

FOUND—OPPOSITE BRIGGS HOUSE, ONE second class ticket to Boston, July 18, 1872, which the owner can have by calling at Michigan Central R. R. Ticket office, 75 Canal st., proving property, and paying charges.

FOUND—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a red cow, with calf about 4 days old, can be found on inquiry of W. S. Ten Broeck, near Lake View House, Lake View, Cook Co. W. S. TEN BROECK.

STRAYED—A LARGE RED COW, WHITE stripe under neck, heavy with calf when lost, July 14. Reward will be paid at 36 Hastings-st.

STOLEN—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given for the return of single harness stolen from barn in rear of 460 West Washington-st. and no questions asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE SORREL MARE, 5 years old, white star in forehead, light mane and tail, free stepper. One small bay mare, 6 years old, white hind feet and some white on front feet, star in forehead, and branded on near shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded. Address L. D. OWEN, 978 North Clark st., Chicago.

TAKEN UP—A SMALL BAY MARE. OWNER can have her by proving property. D. SCHALLENBERGER, 22 Hastings st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, A bright bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high; mane and tail white and red, white forehead and stripe in face. B. O'ROURKE, 24 Gurley st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL PARLOR COOKING stove and pipe, cheap. Call at 1277 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWENTY-FOUR COPYISTS—twelve gentlemen and twelve ladies. None need apply unless ready writers and fast readers of writing. Applications must be in writing, addressed to the Recorder of Deeds. Personal applications will receive no attention, and cannot be entertained.

WANTED—A DRYGOODS SALESMAN, MUST speak German and bring references. 250 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BANK BOOKKEEPER; ALSO, teller. Address C 88, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MEAT-CUTTER. No. 5 Davis-st. one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars on West Lake st.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT MASONS, plasterers and helpers, carpenters, and painters, at Highwood, first station this side of Lake Forest. West men who wish to settle to figure on plans. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan av.

WANTED—TEN CABINET MAKERS, ONE man to run moulding machine, and one sawyer at SWINEY BROS., 567 to 573 Kinzie st., corner of Reuben-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED IRON cornice men. Also, a good zinc spinner, at ZINC ORNAMENTAL WORKS, 284 Chicago av., 11 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS, one good striper, one first-class carriage trimmer, and one blacksmith finisher, at GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, 781 and 783 State st.

WANTED—SHIP CARPENTERS, TO GO TO Bay City, Michigan. MERRILL & SKEELE, 362½ Lumber st.

WANTED—TEN SILVER-LAYERS AND A few finishers. Full time and steady employment. GRAVES & LAURENCE, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO NO. 1 trunk box makers at the C. A. TAYLOR TRUNK WORKS, 131 West Randolph st.

WANTED—JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER, OR boy. One that can come well recommended preferred. Apply to-morrow, at 271 Catharine-st., near Centre-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—10 TEAMSTERS AND 3 FARM hands. A. S. PIPER & CO., No. 16 Fuller st.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, AS TEAMSTER; one acquainted with the lumber business preferred. Apply to NOBLE & LITTLE, corner Canal and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and work about the house. Apply, between 12 and 1 or 6 and 8 p. m., at 192 Ashland-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW MEN TO take hold of the best and most popular family and manufacturing sewing machine now before the public. Recent improvements not to be excelled by any other sewing machine. The best of inducements and unconvassed territory to the right men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., on A. STONE, 150 State-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN and boys. Apply at 241 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A BOY 14 YEARS old, in or near the city. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on KIMBALL & CO., 199 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—TWO FARM HANDS, THIS DAY. Call from 11 to 3 o'clock. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, TO WORK ON farm near city; no children; liberal wages. Call from 11 to 3 o'clock, CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A COMPETANT AND RESPECTABLE waiter, young man or girl. At Eagle Hotel, No. 80 West Water and Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TWENTY MEN TO HANDLE lumber. At RAY & WHITNEYS, west end Twelfth st bridge.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AND WIFE IN A hotel and eating house, who understand business and want a good home; the woman must be capable. Call or address at once, Crown Point, Ind., Box 84.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THE CITY and country, to sell one of the greatest novelties of the age in the book line; full of fun and beautiful engravings, and is now wanted by every male and female citizen of our land. Apply at Room 2, No. 65 South Canal st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age; one that is willing to make himself useful in a grocery store. Apply at No. 96 Ann st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH BEST of references to solicit trade in the city; one not afraid to work hard for moderate wages at first. 248 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND bar; a German preferred. Inquire at 42 Hanover st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO RUN A RETAIL grocery business. Must take an interest to amount of $1,000. Apply to R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC RAILroad; wages $2. Men for copper mines, saw mills and farms. Apply to-day at 127 West Washington-st., for transportation.

WANTED—EARLY THIS DAY, 50 LABORERS for sawmills wages from $26 to $40 and board; also 1 baker; also men and wife to go to Michigan, 50 for brick yards, 40 for farms, tie choppers, quarry hands etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, south of Lake Superior; wages $2.25; board $4. Plenty of station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Fare and board furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st, up stairs.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN, Wisconsin—wages $2 to $2.50 per day. No charges to the work. Agent leaves with men to-day. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st., only authorized agents for the Company.

WANTED—STEAMSTERS, 10 FOR LUMBER yards $30 per month and board; 20 choppers, $1.50 per cord; 20 laborers for North Pacific $3 per day; $50 for Streator, Ill.; 300 for M. & N. R. R. Fare free; no office fees. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 LAborers for Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Free fare and no office charges. Farm and saw mill hands $22 to $26 per month and board; 100 teams at $6 per day. Call early at SNELL & SHAWS, at 25 West Madison st., agents for the company.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR $2.25 to $2.50 per day; free fare and board. Apply at 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN. APPLY at the CALEDONIA [illegible] CO., corner of Eighteenth st., and Halsted sts.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY, 500 men for Wisconsin Central & Menominee; wages $2.25; free fare, and no office fees. Also, farm and saw mill hands. 59 West Randolph, and 73 West Kinzie.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere; goods indispensable; pays big; no humbug. I C Co., 81 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WISHES TO secure a home for a few weeks in a private family where she can pay her board by sewing. Address F 86, Tribune office.

FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE 90TH Illinois Regiment, at Desplaines, July 22. Refreshment stands for sale at 133 LaSalle street, Room 29.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 50 East Harrison-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries. Call or address BALDWIN'S Original Cheap Book Store, 48 Harrison st.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPtions, diamonds, old gold, silver, pistols, and all goods of value. Cash paid outright, or money loaned, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED TO BUY—JOB PRINTING OFFICE—A small, nearly new job printing office. Address, to-day D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—ONE OR TWO TICKETS or passes to New York or there and return. Call on or address PALMER, 177 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD TENT, NEW OR SECOND-hand, 40 to 60 feet diameter, centre pole, guys, &c., complete. T 45 Branch Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BACON'S HOISTING ENGINES AND ELEVAtors for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT, and portable, from 4 to 200 horse power, 4 to 16, constantly on hand, at reasonable prices, with or without boilers. Also, a few second-hand engines and boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal st.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE FULL SET OF woollen machinery, all in good running order, nearly new; will be sold on easy terms and for one-half its value. Inquire of DALLY & YEISLEY, Woodbine, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-POWER DERrick. U. S. Brick Machine Co., 116 South Clinton-st.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from 4 horse power upwards, steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, hose, &c. J G MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale, 127 Eighteenth st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES—FOR THE most complete assortment, largest stock and lowest prices, call on, or address, C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, Main office, 338 West Madison-st; branch, 806 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given for all machines. Machines repaired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP; A GOOD buggy will be taken as part pay. Call on D. C. HILL, Kimball's Piano Rooms, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc., W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE DISPOSItion of the estate of Bruce Blackburn, of Scotland. Address JAMES T. BLACKBURN, Hillsboro, Ill.

PERSONAL—TO M. M. CALL EARLY THIS (Friday) morning. JOHN SMITH.

PERSONAL—N. O. D. GLORY HALLELUJAH. God bless you darling. My heart is full of love for you. It makes a new world for me. D. D.

PERSONAL—K. K.—I SUPPOSE YOU HAVE come to the conclusion I have forgotten you. U 20 Tribune Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Swede, German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at R. SHURTLEFF'S, on Halsted, north of Liverpool st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 742 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Also a girl to take care of children. Apply at 511 Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 587 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply at 1246 Prairie av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 317 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL WHO UNderstands cooking, washing, and ironing. Good wages. Apply at 740 Michigan av., on Friday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply, with references, to MRS. TABER, 806 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK COURT, cooks for first-class families in city, no washing. Also, laundresses and children's nurses.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, INcluding washing and ironing for a small family. Call or address 457 Indiana av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework, in a family of two. Must be a good washer and ironer. Good wages will be paid. Apply at 640 Butterfield st., between Thirty second and Thirty-third sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK ON a farm, 2 miles from city limits. Address 669 Archer-av. W. CRAWFORD.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR second work and to take care of children. Good wages. Call at 53 Twentieth st., near Indiana av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, ONE that understands cooking. Apply at 50 South May st., between Madison and Washington sts.

WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, for small family—the second girl is a Swede. Apply at 14 Sixteenth st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 646 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO CAN WASH and iron. Apply 1132 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, the best wages to one that understands her business. 670 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONESS IMMEDIATEly at the Oriental Steam Laundry. 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO, A second girl in a family of four. Wages for cook, $5 a week. Apply at No. 990 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT American or English Protestant woman to take care of small children. Any one having necessary experience and qualifications (and none other need apply) can find a very desirable situation by application, with proper references, to the subscriber at the Union National Bank. W. F. COOLBAUGH.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 477 Fulton st., corner Union Park place.

WANTED—AT 892 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent girl to do general housework; must be good cook. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework. Good wages paid. Apply at 244 South Green-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. No. 74 Twenty sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1272 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD GIRLS, AT Philip Conley's European Hotel, corner of Madison and Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work and make herself useful. Inquire at 85 West Adams st. northeast corner Jefferson.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—25 OPERATORS ON THE WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine. Apply to COLLOMAN WISE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Undergarments, 122 West Madison st., up stairs.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses, at 52 Peck court.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WIDOWER, WITH THREE CHILdren, wishes a housekeeper. Must be Protestant, competent and willing to work. A good home for the proper person. None but first-class parties may address B 49, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl at 878 West Washington-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY. Apply to DR. D. B. TRIMBLE, s. e. corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second st. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET-NURSE. CALL at Dr. SLEIGHER'S office corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove av., over drug store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A large well furnished room with closet, suitable for two gentlemen. Also a suite of unfurnished rooms with board.

14 ABERDEEN ST.—FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, or man and wife.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—DAY BOARD, $4 per week, or $16 per month. Home made bread and pastry.

24 BISHOP-COURT, 1 BLOCK EAST OF Union Park.—A large pleasant front room to rent with board for two or three gentlemen.

39 PARK AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove; single rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

45 SOUTH ANN ST.—LADIES AND GENTS will find a pleasant and social home, with good table board. Terms reasonable.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—BOARDERS WANTed; $4.50 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Furnished single room, with board. Reference.

122 THROOP-ST.—2 FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board in a private family.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — YANKEE boarding house; furnished rooms to rent with board to ladies or gentlemen.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms, first-class table; private family.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant rooms, with good board; private family; terms reasonable.

455 WEST JACKSON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with good board, one block from street cars and park. Only a few boarders taken.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM with first-class board suitable for gent and wife or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 AND 125 WEST Madison-st.—Comfortable rooms with board. Day board $5.

South Side.

178 THIRD-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, modern improvements, for gent and wife or two gentlemen; first-class table; terms reasonable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for two gentlemen, on moderate terms.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM with board for two gentlemen, $6 per week. Also nicely furnished front parlor, reasonable.

469 BURNSIDE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Board $5 a week, and good accommodation.

499 DEARBORN, FORMERLY BURNSIDE-st., near Twenty ninth and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms with first-class board at lowest rates. Every convenience of hotel with freedom of home combined.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash av.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in a family where there are but few boarders.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with first-class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, with board. Only those wanting first class accommodations need apply. Reference required.

977 INDIANA-AV., COR TWENTY-FIRST-ST. —furnished or unfurnished rooms, to rent, with board. House, location, and table first-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 TWENTY FIRST-ST.—Furnished rooms; good table in the house.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE 1121 STATE-ST—ROOMS with first-class board at $5 per week. Everything new.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in a strictly private family. Address O 55, Tribune office, stating terms by month. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN private family in suburban town within 15 miles of Chicago. Address for 3 days, X 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM UNFURNISHED, EXcepting carpet, for gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room for gent and wife with board for lady. Address, with terms, V 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A plain private family, where there are no other boarders. References given. Address B 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, parlor and bed room with use of bath room, with or without board; private family, or where there are few boarders preferred; South Side north of Twenty-fourth st. Also stable room for three horses and board for man. Address S 77, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE—SATURDAY, THE 20TH—OF horses, harness and wagons. 421 State st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY SECond-st., have on hand and for sale all kinds of open and top buggies; also a stock of those celebrated Murray & Studebaker business wagons at prices to suit the times. A few second-hand open and top buggies, single and double harness, express and farm wagons, etc.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM, WAGON, AND harness, with steady work at $6 per day. 775 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A LEATHER TOP BUGGY—nearly new—very cheap for cash. May be seen at 142 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE PHAETON, TOP buggy, open buggy, two-seated carriage, democrat wagon, and harness. 68 and 70 West Monroe st.

FOR SALE—SOUND YOUNG HORSE, EXTRA traveller, new open buggy and harness, for $250. Party leaving city. HALE, ROBERTS & CO., 670 and 672 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, STYLISH jump seat carriage, with pole and shafts. Call at 786 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TWO-HORSE TRUCK AND a sett of double harness. Inquire at 45 South Canal st. Room 2.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, MUST BE SOLD this week. A C spring French brett, nearly new, at half its cost. Inquire of Mr. POLLARD, Metropolis Hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, business or road wagon, in fact any kind of a light carriage, be sure to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; also work made to order in first class shape, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COAL & TENBROEKE covered Concord buggy. Inquire at Room 1, Lumberman's Exchange Building, corner of South Water and Franklin-sts. PHILLIPS & BROWN.

WANTED—A SPAN OF MATCHED PONIES for a lady to drive and ride. Give description and price. Address W. E. S., Circuit Clerk's office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, in a first-class law or real estate office. Address L 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER OR stonedresser, by a young man who knows his business thoroughly. Address R 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HOUSE painter (speaks German) in city or country. Address R 83, Tribune Office, for 2 days.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a Scandinavian; good city references. Address Y 38 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Scandinavian, as coachman in a private family; best of references. Address A 31, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN THE wholesale or retail drug business, by a young man who has studied medicine for three years. The best of reference given. Address A, care William Young & Co., Room 15 Chamber Commerce, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light second work and plain sewing or general housework in a small private family. Call at 387 North Reuben-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS CHAMBERMAID or to take charge of linen-room, in first class hotel. Good references given. Address T 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family or boarding house. Apply at 69 Fourth-st. between Reuben and Paulina.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work or general housework for a small private family. Apply at 188 Maxwell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl, in a private family on South Side. Call at 728 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WHO are not afraid of work—as cook, and second girl or laundress. Reference. 1251 Indiana av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; also by a second girl, in private family; best wages expected. 117 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or cooking. Please call at 183 East Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman in a shirt factory, can furnish her own machine—understands work. Address MISS ANDERSON, 15 Rucker st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, to do plain sewing by the day. Address P 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress, or to take care of children; best of references given. Call or address, for 2 days, M. W., 26 Second st., near Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE A CHILD home to wet-nurse. Apply at 274 Coolidge st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WAIT ON AN invalid lady. Good reference can be given if required. Call or address N J W, second door from corner of Paulina, on North-av., in rear of Dr. Curran's Office, down stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BAKERY, WITH DWELLING AND BARN, all new and splendidly fitted up, well located, in the most rapidly growing town in Northern Illinois, for sale, or trade for Chicago property, or for good land within 100 miles of Chicago. J. S. HAIR, Room 23, Bryan Block, Chicago.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL capital. For sale, the good will and part stock of a first class cigar business on South Halsted-st.; rent, $35. Address F 79 Tribune office.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—THE STOCK AND tools of a well-established jewelry store, with plenty of repairing at good prices, will be sold at cost, for cash; situated in a promising town west of Chicago, in Illinois; poor health is the cause of selling. Address L O G, 730 West Madison st., Chicago.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—SITUATED in a good location on the West Side. 134 Halsted-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M. Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business that will pay a net profit of $4,000 per year, for sale or rent. Inquire in rear of 644 Hubbard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND HARDware store, on the North Side, for sale. A rare chance for any body that wants to go into the hardware business. For particulars, address HARDWARE, 141 Milwaukee av., Chicago.

BREWERY FOR SALE, SITUATED AT NAPERville, Ill., on a lot 180x150; stone building, 74x180, 2½ stories, with 2 ice houses; cost $16,000; will be sold for $6,600; contains machinery, pumps, and hose; 3 boilers, 60 brls and 10 brls; also, beer cooler, etc. Terms, ½ cash, balance 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., 45 North Clark st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RECENTLY FITted up, splendidly located; best chance for the price ever offered; good reasons for selling; cheap rent; dwelling with five rooms on same floor. Price $2,500. Inquire of or address MEDCALFE & CO., 57 North Clark st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE ON WEST Side; now doing a cash trade of $75 to $80 per day. Those meaning business, address H 33, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A STORE ON Madison-st. for sale, now doing one of the largest business in the city in fruit, vegetable and game. A chance to make money from the start. L. C. KINISTON, Real Estate Agent, 323 Madison st.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF READY-made clothing in the city for men, boys, and youths for sale—With a complete stock of gents' furnishing goods; also counters, shelving gas fixtures, etc. Location the best on West Madison-st. Real cheap and lease to May, 1873. Address M 41, Tribune office.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE FOR ONE OF THE cheapest and most economical inventions ever offered to the public. From $10,000 to $15,000 can be made with a capital of only a few hundred. For further particulars call on MARTIN & JONES, Room 13, 122 and 124 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALOON KEEPERS LOOK AFTER THE BEST paying saloon on the South Side; stock, fixtures, and 3½ years' cheap lease for sale; owner means business. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE a first-class flouring-mill containing 3 run of 4½ feet French burrs, and all preparatory machinery—driven by steam. The mill is also fitted for making hominy, having every 12 hours of choice steam dried corn meal. The mill, corn houses, office, platform-scales, all complete—are offered cheap for cash, or part cash and balance on long mortgage at 10 per cent. Address J. J. STEDMAN, Mattoon, Ill.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock about $4,500; terms, $1,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$500—MY HALF INTEREST IN LIGHT, genteel, cash jobbing business, and $1,000 stock, clearing $300 monthly; established; no risk; no bonus asked. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK, fixtures, and lease of a store doing a good cash business; one of the best business points in Chicago; goods all new and in first-class order. No bonus asked. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES, after dividend, cashed at highest price. Also money to loan, by J. N. WITHERELL, 388 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 27 WEST Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, by MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 42, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 131 Monroe-st.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES, AND LOcal securities cashed and negotiated. A. O. SANFORD & CO., Hubbard Court.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $300 ON LEASEHOLD REAL estate second and purchase money mortgages, in Room 2, 79 West Madison st.

TO LOAN — MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 50 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS ON IMproved property in the city of Aurora worth $15,000. Apply at Room 1, 20 Congress st.

$50 WANTED ON SECURITY OF WATCH, 18 carat gold, chain and other jewelry, or would sell the same. No agents need apply. Address N 71, Tribune office.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN LARGE SUMS, on inside property, improved, or to be improved. By HUGH A. WHITE, 124 Clark-st., as attorney for DeHaven & Bigelow estate.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a safe and sure business in city. Capital required $1,500. Address O 54, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 IN A GOOD business in St. Louis, Mo. To the right man this is a No. 1 chance. Good references required. Address D 31, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO manufacture an article that will turn the money every week, at 500 per cent. Apply or call at 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL $150—IN A well-paying meat, fruit and vegetable market. Call on or address 680 West Lake st.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER and patentee of fireproof shutters wishes a responsible and influential party to start the business; will give one-third interest in the same. Very little capital required. Address F 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A MANufacturing business in this city. Trade cash, and profits large. Address N 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000, to take charge of a well established business. References given and required. Address Lock Box 298, Jackson, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO EXtend an established manufacturing business. This is a golden opportunity for a first-class business man. Address U 49, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75c. An immense sale is guaranteed. Also for Campaign goods. Address, GOODSPEED'S Empire Publishing House, 51 Carpenter st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty second st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY, ON THE best first-class family sewing machine in the market. Good inducements to good men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., at 150 State st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CABLE Lightning Rod Company, in rear of 895 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

[Continued from the First Page.]

compensation, we shall simply say, prove that, considering the available resources of the Government, we did not exercise all reasonable watchfulness to prevent our citizens from sending out privateers, and then we shall consider your claims, and not till then.

Correspondent. Now, tell me, Mr. President, Did Greeley ever make any complaints to you about your office, before he thought proper to be tempted, by a prospective nomination, to go back on you?

Grant. No; personally he never uttered a complaint. He first grumbled though his paper, I believe, and then his spokesmen, as they called themselves, came grumbling to me about his not getting more of the patronage of the Government to dispose of. The truth about Greeley is, he has been always surrounding himself with men of disreputable character, and wanting to put them into important offices. I could not provide for all of them, and most of them I could not afford—the country itself could not afford—to in any decent place. I had afterwards to remove, for incompetency, or misconduct of some kind or other, almost every man to whom I gave an appointment on his recommendation. Such persons as Camp and Lamont, and those people. One man (Fergusson) the Senate very properly, I believe, refused to confirm. Mr. Greeley would have filled the Civil Service with all the worthless men in the country if I had let him; but I would not let him. That is the trouble.

Correspondent. That is, according to Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, why Carl Schurz deserted your party, too.

Grant. Mayor Brown is perfectly correct, as far as I know.

THE GRANTITE KU-KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following despatch from Raleigh, N. C., to the *Herald*, which is not a Greeley paper, shows that there is more than one variety of Ku-klux in that State. Under date of yesterday, the correspondent says: "There was some trouble here last night. There was a Democratic torchlight procession, which marched through the streets to Tucker Hall, where General Bradley Johnston, of Virginia, Colonel James A. Gilmer, and other speakers, addressed the crowd to a very late hour. Two Liberal-Republican negroes acted as Marshals in the procession with the whites. As the procession moved off they were hooted at by blacks on the sidewalks, and apples were thrown at them. Last night one of these negroes, named Cross, was badly beaten by some infuriated negroes, and his life was only saved by police, who rescued him. No arrests were made. Cross is reported as having fled the city to-day, fearing an attempt on his life. Strong efforts will be made to drive some Northern negro speakers, who were present yesterday, home. The negroes are incited to it and are very bitter against them, denouncing them as renegades in their support of Greeley and Brown. They left this morning for Weldon, but it is not certainly known yet that they intend leaving the State. Harris also severely denounced Sanders, the Maryland colored orator, and his confreres who were present, declaring that they ought to have a collar on their necks branded 'Greeley Dogs.' Sanders rose to reply, and was hooted and hissed, and was approached by the Radical Deputy Sheriff, who remarked to him that he had no right to disturb a Radical meeting by attempting a reply. Harris is the negro candidate for the State Senate."

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND RECEPTIVE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Grant campaigners in North Carolina are sorely troubled, as the report goes, over the non-arrival of the large sums of money promised in the early days of the campaign to help on the Administration cause. They are reported as saying that their cause will be lost unless money reaches them, and that already the political horizon wears a black look. Those who have contributed their hundreds and thousands to aid the Administration party in that State are already becoming anxious, and it is expected that the Radical Committee will demand a faithful report of the expense. However the anxiety may turn out, there is, nevertheless, a widespread impression that the high moral ex-official carpet-baggers, to whom the money was entrusted, bagged the most of it and transferred it to their own uses.

There is a good deal of tenderness manifested on the part of certain officials over the announcement, in the Administration organ, a few days since in a paragraph concerning the arrival of Secretary Fish. The event was considered of sufficient importance for an editorial item which was headed "A distinguished visitor," which contained more truth than was acceptable.

IMMENSE GREELEY MEETING AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, July 18.—An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-night, Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, the war Governor of the State, presiding. Liberty Hall, the largest in the West, was packed to the utmost capacity, hundreds being unable to gain admission. Speeches were made by Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, the first Free State Delegate in Congress from Kansas, Hon. A. Thoman, State Auditor, General C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Everything now indicates that Greeley will sweep the State.

Hon. George A. Crawford, one of the most prominent Republicans of Kansas, has declared for Greeley, and others will follow.

LIBERAL NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 18.—The Democratic and Liberal Convention met in this city to-day, and organized as separate bodies. Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, was unanimously nominated by the Liberal Convention, and immediately afterwards indorsed by the Democratic Convention, when both Conventions joined in one grand ratification meeting, and a rousing time was had. The Greeley fever is prevailing here to an extent alarming to Grantites. Judge Biddle's election is confidently predicted in this Radical stronghold.

LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING IN ALBANY, N. Y.—SPEECH BY SENATOR FENTON.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Tweddle Hall was well filled, to-night, to hear Senator Fenton on our National finances. Ex-Senator Ira Harris had been selected as President of the meeting. Dr. S. Wilburn, however, stated that owing to the illness of Mr. Harris he was detained at home, though he heartily sympathized with the movement. Ex-State Senator A. J. Colvin was then called on to preside, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Colvin, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, indorsing and supporting the movement of Liberal Republicans and the union of the Democrats with them. Senator Fenton was then loudly called for, and came forward amid enthusiastic cheering. He commenced by saying his speech would relate wholly to financial questions of a public character. He then proceeded to discuss the principles of debt and taxation, and said the truth was the Administration was at fault, and on it must largely rest the responsibility of the continued unsound monetary condition. It had no financial policy, except to collect taxes, under laws of Congress, hoard gold, blockade Wall street, and pay the debt. He then detailed the action of the Government for ten years past, and said men at the helm of State, or the helm of our National finances, can neither tell us what plan should be adopted, nor what principle should guide us. We are, he said, clearly without a safe Government or guide now. The speaker detailed at length the baleful effects of a superabundancy of paper money, and pointed to history to show how much paper could be carried by a certain amount of gold. One dollar in specie in the banks, he said, for every $3 of paper in circulation, is a necessary condition for the public confidence and financial security; but in our case we have $5 in paper for every dollar of gold. He referred to the great credit given Grant and his Administration for paying so much of the public debt, and said that all the credit belonged to the people, who, through their Representatives in Congress, suffered themselves to be taxed to raise money. He discussed this point at much length, and showed that during the Administration of Andrew Johnson more was paid than has been paid since. The truth is, he said, we have but little in the past, as a rule, in the administration equal to the present. The careless and lavish manner of handling and using the public money. The speech was frequently applauded. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew followed in a speech which elicited general applause.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Republican National Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was executive in character, and for the most part secret. Measures were discussed for forwarding the canvass in Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Ex-Senator Abbott made a cheering report of the canvass in North Carolina.

Colonel Everett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, appeared from Pennsylvania, in place of W. H. Kemble, who is ill.

Chairman Cornell, of the Republican State Committee, issues a call for a State Convention to be held in Utica, August 2, to nominate State officers, Representatives at Large in Congress, and Presidential Electors.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COLORED GREELEY MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—United States Commissioner R. W. Best has issued warrants for the arrest of a number of the parties engaged in the attempted assassination and whipping of colored Greeley Marshal Cross, who came to the city to-day from the woods, where he had concealed himself. The investigation before the Commissioner takes place to-morrow. A large number of subpoenas have been issued, and it is supposed many more arrests will result therefrom.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

DECATUR, Ill., July 18.—At the Eleventh District Democratic Congressional Convention, to-day, in this city, Major W. E. Nelson, of Macon County, received 43 votes, and Colonel John B. Wolf, of Champaign County, 33 votes. Nelson's nomination was then made unanimous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 18.—A Greeley and Brown Club was organized here last night. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Messrs. Livermore and Pringle speak here Friday evening. The Greeley party is receiving new friends every day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 18.—The Aurora Greeley and Brown Club will hold a mass ratification meeting, Saturday night, at the Court House. The Hon. Leonard Swett will speak, and it is probable that Judge Caton, of Ottawa, will also be present.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The first Liberal Republican demonstration of the campaign in this city, was held to-night at the Academy of Music. Speeches were made by Hon. G. W. Julian, J. W. Evans, and Colonel McLean.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—Secretary Boutwell spoke in the Court House here, to-day, in support of the administration, and with reference to the finances.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Purvis wing of the Republican party, in the District Convention to-day, nominated R. O. Ordway, now Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives, for delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia. He declined the nomination, but the Convention adjourned for one week in order to give him time to reconsider his nomination.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Tammany General Committee, to-night ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and appointed a Committee to arrange for a mass ratification meeting.

GILMAN, Ill., July 18.—The Republican Legislative Convention, to-day, nominated for Senator, A. S. Palmer, of Iroquois County; Representatives, M. J. Sheridan and Thos. S. Sawyer, of Kankakee County.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—One of the largest political meetings ever held in this State was held this evening, in this city. Some 10,000 persons assembled on the green to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. There was music, fireworks, and a salute. The meeting was presided over by Governor Jewell, and addresses were made by Senator Buckingham, Hon. Thomas H. Bond, Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Representatives Kellogg, Strong, and Starkweather. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Bond's speech attracted great attention, inasmuch as he has acted with the Democratic party for years; has been a Democratic member of the State Senate, and a candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor. He took the ground that the Democratic party had sold out, and that between Grant and Greeley he must choose Grant as being much the safer man. Hon. Charles Atwater, late candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor, was one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, he taking the same ground as Mr. Bond.

FOREIGN.

Additional Accounts of the Cholera Ravages in Eastern Europe.

Proceedings Before the Board of Arbitration.

Departure of Stanley, the Herald Correspondent, for England.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The British *Medical Journal* says the report of cholera in Bessarabia is confirmed. Fifty-three persons had been attacked since its outbreak, of whom eleven died. The cholera is also reported to have broken out in borders of the Government Department, of which Odessa is the principal seat. The disease at Khotine is of the true Asiatic type, patients suffering though in some cases merely from cramps and vomiting and diarrhoea, collapse occurring in a few hours.

The *Journal St. Petersburg* states that since the announcement of the epidemic of cholera in Kiew, to June 28, the cases have been 2,328; recoveries 716; deaths 1,032; cases under treatment 531. A quarantine of ten days has been ordered at Constantinople and Sulina, on all arrivals from Russian ports.

THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 18.—The British Agent at Geneva has presented a demurrer, praying that the Tribunal exclude the cases of the Tallahassee, Chickamauga, Sumter, Nashville, Retribution, Boston, Sallie, Jeff. Davis, V. H. Joy, and Music. Pending the decision, each side presented a process containing the essence of the argumentative portions of the case and the counter case.

A summary of the American argument, and a statement in the case of the Florida, was presented to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, July 18.—Baron De Ray, in opening the trial of the persons charged with burning Justice McKeogh in effigy, said the outrage was witnessed by thousands of McKeogh's fellow-countrymen with savage gratification. Such scenes could not take place in any other civilized country. They would not even be tolerated in the great Republic during a Presidential election.

AFRICA.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Port Said announces the arrival there and subsequent departure for England of Stanley, the hero of the Livingstone search. He is accompanied by a son of Dr. Livingstone.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 18.—It is reported that General De Schevenitz, the German Envoy of Austria, is espoused to the daughter of the United States Minister.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A prominent member of the German House of Representatives writes here concerning the news that Bismarck is to try to stop, by legislation, the great flow of emigration from that Empire to this country, and characterizes the movement as "stupid," saying that the only way to prevent emigration is to afford the people the same advantages that they have here.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STAMP COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Second Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers and Chas. A. Bates, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and J. L. Harly, of the Bureau of Engineering and Printing in the Treasury Department, a Commission to select from among any devices offered one of the most suitable for attaching and cancelling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, as provided for in a recent act of Congress.

BEER STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called in the ⅛ barrel beer stamp, and notified the brewers that after the 31st inst., in accordance with the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, these stamps cannot be used. This denomination of stamp was only in use in California, Texas, Massachusetts, and some of the Western States.

THE LIQUOR REGULATIONS

of the Internal Revenue Bureau under the new law will not be promulgated before next week. They will appear with an *addenda* relative to the drawback on liquors when withdrawn for export.

OHIO.

Election of Railroad Directors—Firemen's Tournament—The Crops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, July 18.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lima, Spencerville, Celina & State Line Railroad has been held here, and the following Board of Directors elected: John Keith, J. M. Junkin, James Irvine, of Allen County, Hon. F. C. Leblond, R. G. Blake. Hon. Thomas J. Godfrey and Chris. Maurer, of Mercer County. The Directors subsequently elected John Keith, President, and Jas. Irvine, Secretary. The organization is for the purpose of perfecting the arrangement with the Lee Road in Indiana, and consolidating the two in one general company, so as to give the Indiana Road an outlet at Lima both to the East and to the lake. Affairs in relation to the enterprise seem now to be in such a shape as to warrant the belief that something tangible will soon be realized from it, and the road speedily built. The local aid on the line has been very largely provided.

A grand fireman's tournament is to be held here July 30. The prizes to be competed for are as follows: Steamers, $75; hand engines, $125; hook and ladder companies, $75; hose companies, $50; best brass band, $50. Our City Council have determined to purchase a steam fire engine, and there will be a trial of the new steamers of the different manufacturers the same day of tournament, but the new steamers will not be included in the prize contest.

The Lima Driving Park Association will hold a meeting August 1, 2, and 3. Liberal premiums are offered.

The harvest season in this county is rapidly drawing to an end. The wheat has turned out very much better than was expected. The hay crop is good, and there is every prospect for a very large yield of oats.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDONVILLE, July 18.—John N. Jaffries, residing four miles from here, was killed last evening by being kicked by a horse. He was trampled in a frightful manner. Mr. Jeffries was about 50 years of age, and one of our wealthiest and most influential citizens.

INDIANA.

The Durgin Trial—The French Band.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18.—The third day of Durgin's trial was occupied in the State's testimony, showing the result of the examination of Durgin's books by the Auditing Committee, with the result of a deficit of over $8,000. Witnesses were also examined to prove that Durgin had forged the names of two members of the Association to mortgages and notes. The trial will, doubtless, continue for several days, as the testimony on the part of the prosecution is not yet in. The defence will submit a considerable quantity, and the arguments will last some time. Some of the best legal talent of the Fort Wayne bar is employed. The defendant's attorneys are Judge Morris and Hon L. M. Ninde.

An effort is being made to have the French Band stop here, on their return to New York, and give one concert. A liberal offer has been made to them, and it is hoped they will accept.

IOWA.

Judicial Nominations—Trotting Match.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, June 18.—A special to the DesMoines *Register*, says Hon. J. R. Reed, of Pottawatamie County, was nominated, to-day, at Council Bluffs, by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Judicial District, for District Judge; Judge Stockton, of Fremont, for Circuit Judge, and H. J. McJunkin, of Mills, for Prosecuting Attorney.

The trotting race, this afternoon, for a purse of $600, at the DesMoines Driving Park, between Frank Palmer and Sorrel Dick, was won by the latter on the second, third, and fourth heats. The track was in a wretched condition. Time, 2:40; 2:47¼; and 2:43½. About $15,000 changed hands on the result of the race.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Victimized Holders of South Carolina Bonds.

Nineteen Persons in the Tombs Under Indictment for Murder.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The third meeting of the holders of South Carolina bonds to take action with respect to the payment of accrued interest was held to-day. The Committee appointed at the last meeting, to solicit subscriptions and take charge generally, reported little progress. Communications had been received from many fully indorsing the action of the meeting, but sending no subscriptions. Names representing $300,000 of bonds had been subscribed. Counsel agree to commence proceedings as soon as $500,000 shall have been subscribed. Mr. Lewis made a few remarks concerning the meeting held in Baltimore a few weeks ago. Holders in that city had bought bonds at about 65 cents, and become alarmed at the sudden decline. The meeting resolved to communicate with Governor Scott, of South Carolina. Governor Scott replied that the financial statements of the Treasury of South Carolina were perfectly correct, and there was no doubt that the obligations would be promptly liquidated. As they have not been liquidated, eminent counsel had given the opinion that the letter of the Governor made him liable, and that the Financial Board were also actionable. Governor Scott is said to own property that will help liquidate the claim.

HELD FOR MURDER.

There are at present 19 prisoners confined in the Tombs charged with murder, and only two of them have undergone trial. One is under sentence of death. In fact, he has been twice sentenced. This is James Foster, of car-hook notoriety, which was committed May 4, 1871, for the murder of A. E. Putnam. He was sentenced, May 20, to be executed July 14. A stay of proceedings was obtained, and he was resentenced, Feb. 21, 1872, to be executed March 22. Another stay of proceedings was had, and he now awaits the decision of the Court of Appeals.

WALL STREET.

The features in Wall street to-day were the decline in foreign exchange, more frequent fluctuations in gold, and slightly increased activity in a few stocks. On the Stock Exchange the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3½ per cent, caused changes in gold and foreign exchange. This advance in the rate of discount is the result of the continued outflow of gold from the bank, the decrease in bullion this week being £381,000 sterling. This large loss of bullion has been caused chiefly by the drain of gold to Germany, due to the coinage operation of the German Government.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange this afternoon, dealings were characterized by a little more activity in a few speculative favorites and a slight advance in prices. Wabash advanced to 76¼, Pacific Mail to 76⅜, Ohio to 46⅜, and Northwestern to 74. Erie declined from 52⅞ to 52 on decreased earnings of the road, and afterwards recovered to 52⅜. The other fluctuations were generally within ¼ per cent, on very limited dealings. Market closed firm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak and lower for 60 day bills, but steady for short sight. The asking rates of bankers are still 18 to 14 per cent above the actual sales.

GOLD

more active, and ranged from 114⅛ to 114⅜, with the latest sales at 114¼ to 114⅜.

MONEY

was easy during the afternoon at 3 per cent on call, with exceptions at 2½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102⅛; Union Pacific firsts, 90⅛@90¼; land grants, 82@82½; incomes, 87⅛@87⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in moderate demand, but, with limited arrivals, are prices steady, and holders of family grades are firm. The supply is diminishing. At the close the market was less active, especially for best grades; these are very irregular. In wheat there is nothing doing. Arrivals are larger and the supply near at home large. This, with the scarcity of freight room, checks business. Market closed quiet, millers not buying to any extent.

PORK

dull, old mess nominal.

IRON.

The upward tendency in the English iron market continues. Bar iron, which was quoted at £8 10s per ton, in September last, and advanced to £14 12s a month ago, and, at last advices by mail, was selling at from £15 to £15 12 shillings and 6 pence, and even at these rates manufacturers refused to take orders for future delivery, except subject to current rates.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Savannah papers announce that the sugar and tobacco exports of Cuba for 1872 will be much larger than last year. The sugar crop is larger by 20 per cent. The exportation of cigars from Havana have, this year, up to date, exceeded that of 1871, for a corresponding period, by four million cigars, while the increase of tobacco in leaf sums up 924,450 pounds. The tobacco exportation from Havana this year cannot be less than $11,600,000, which, added to $74,100,000 for the cane crop gives a total of $85,700,000.

To the Associated Press.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Board of Apportionment have authorized the Comptroller to issue $750,000 in bonds for the use of the departments of Public Works and Croton Aqueduct.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

At a meeting of South Carolina bond-holders, to-day, the committee reported little progress in the collection of subscription for the prosecution of their claims against the State, and a resolution was adopted requesting all holders to contribute one per cent on the par value of their bonds for use in the contemplated suits.

DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS.

A dividend of 25 per cent, amounting to $112,000, has been ordered paid to the creditors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The weather continues hot. The thermometer reached 90. Many cases of sunstroke.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer St. Laurent from Brest.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister, arrived this evening, with his family, in the St. Laurent, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. He was met down the bay by Deputy Collector Des Anges and the French Consuls at this port and New Orleans, and conveyed to the city by the revenue cutter General Grant. He intends leaving his family in Newport, before proceeding to Washington.

ILLINOIS.

Arrest for Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—J. M. Burch, Jas. Bennett, and J. R. Cox, were, to-day, arrested, charged with the murder of Kendall, at Illiopolis, a report of whose killing has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The case was continued until Tuesday next.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Admiral Lee, at his own request has been directed to leave Key West for Hampton Roads on the 15th of August. He will be relieved as Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron.

At the New England Convention of Nail Manufacturers, in session at Boston, a formal vote in favor of adherence to present prices was passed. The old Board was re-elected. The next Convention will probably be in September at Philadelphia.

—The stage between Dallas and Canon City, Oregon, was robbed by three highwaymen, Wednesday. Twelve to fifteen thousand dollars were taken from the mails.

—The heavy rains at Wheeling, W. Va., have caused an immense amount of damage, washing away streets, undermining railroad tracks, and flooding the basements.

—Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Interior, Special Commissioner to visit the Kiowas, and other hostile Indian tribes, in Texas and the Indian country.

—Colonel A. R. Eddy, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered to duty temporarily as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific.

MISSOURI.

The Examination into the Alleged House of Refuge Abuses.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The formal examination of the House of Refuge affairs took place this afternoon. Several persons now, or formerly connected with the institution, were examined under oath, the weight of whose testimony was that, Mr. Gleason, the Superintendent, was a kind-hearted, lenient man, in fact, too easy to maintain proper discipline in such an establishment. The whippings under examination, it appears, were performed by Mr. Blair, Assistant Superintendent, who, doubtless, exceeded his instructions. The examination will be continued on Saturday.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 18.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller J. L. Hurd; barks Favorite, Fannie Campbell, E. J. Jones, City of Painesville, Kate Darley, James King, Board of Trade; schooners G. D. Morris, Owasco, F. D. Barker, Montpelier, Paragon, Trinidad, Sargent Jura, Osborn, Hattie Johnson, Kingfisher, S. S. Osborn, J. B. Wilbur, Bridgewater, Northern Belle, Sunrise, Golden Fleece, Levantine, John Magee, Will Keller, Queen of the North, James Harrison, G. G. Mixer, Wm. Allen, Kate Gillet, General Worth.

PASSED UP—Propellers Idaho, City of Chatham; schooners Fayette Brown, Zach Chandler, Kenosha, Fleetwing, Charles Hinckley, Whaling.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 18.—PASSED UP—Props Merchant, Annie Craig; schrs Belle Walbridge, M. R. Goff, Coaline, Bates, H. C. Winslow.

PASSED DOWN—Props Thomas Scott, Japan; schrs George Davis, E. C. Roberts, Escanaba, Thomas Perry, Fanny Gardner, Jennie and Annie, Julia Willard, Netta Weaver, E. R. Turner, Medina.

WIND—East.

A Murder Twenty-two Years Ago.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The death in Boston, on the 30th ult., of Ephraim Littlefield, revives the memory of the famous trial in which he was the chief witness; and that trial furnishes such a marked contrast to the Stokes *fiasco* that a brief summary of the facts may not only be interesting but edifying.

Dr. John W. Webster was Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College. He belonged to a highly respectable family; he moved in the most aristocratic circles of Boston and Cambridge; his wife was the sister of William H. Prescott, the greatest of American historians; and his character for truth, honor, and honesty had never been impeached. One fault, or misfortune, he had—a very common one then as now—he lived beyond his means. Consequently he was obliged to borrow money, and negotiated a small loan with Dr. George Parkman, a well-known capitalist and real estate owner of Boston, giving as security a mortgage on a cabinet of minerals. He could not meet the obligation at maturity, and though repeatedly called upon produced nothing but promises—which were never fulfilled. Parkman, being a strict and rather severe business man, was annoyed at the delay, and this annoyance deepened into anger when he accidentally ascertained that the cabinet of minerals had been hypothecated to another party. He followed Webster up more sharply than ever, and finally went one day to his rooms in the Massachusetts Hospital, and was never seen to come out again. The disappearance of such a prominent and wealthy citizen created profound excitement, and a vigorous search, backed by the offers of heavy rewards, was made in every direction—but all to no purpose.

Ephraim Littlefield was the janitor of the hospital, and resided in the building. What excited his suspicions has never been satisfactorily explained, but he began a careful surveillance of Webster's movements, and at last came to the conclusion that he was the murderer of Parkman. The hospital had been thoroughly searched by the officers, and Webster's apartments, as it was thought, closely scrutinized, but without finding any trace of the crime. Littlefield being satisfied in his own mind that the deed of death was done there and nowhere else, resolved to push the search at a point which the officers had overlooked. Procuring the necessary implements, and putting his wife on watch to guard against interruption, he went to work one night and broke a hole through the wall of the vault which communicated with the water-closet in Dr. Webster's laboratory. He discovered there, mutilated portions of a human body, and giving the information to the authorities, Webster was immediately arrested. The apartments of the latter were now examined by keener eyes, and with most astonishing results. Concealed in a tea box were found other remains evidently belonging to the same body, and in the furnace among the ashes were a number of small fragments of bone, and a partially melted gold plate which had once belonged to a set of false teeth. On the trial it was proven that Webster had owed Parkman money; that the statements he had made in regard to paying it were false; and that Parkman had never been seen alive after going into the hospital. This chain of circumstantial evidence was rivetted by the testimony of Dr. Keep, a dentist of Boston, who swore positively that the gold plate found in the furnace was made by him for Dr. Parkman. Everything that money and family influence could do to save Webster was done; but notwithstanding all this, together with a strong public sympathy in his behalf, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hung, *and hung*. Previous to his execution he confessed his guilt. He said that Parkman had called on him, demanded his money, and when he could not get it used some insulting epithet which roused Webster's wrath; and that in a moment of wild passion, he struck him on the head with a piece of grape vine, causing instant death. Not daring to acknowledge the terrible act and take the consequences, he had sought to dispose of the body in the manner already described.

Massachusetts, by this stern vindication of violated law twenty-two years ago, won a reputation at home and abroad which has done her infinite service. Human life there is regarded as a sacred thing; the murderer, no matter who or what he may be, is tried, convicted, and executed, and Bostonians would as soon think of blowing up Bunker Hill monument as of allowing a criminal of the Stokes stamp to miss wearing a hemp cravat.

Ecclesiastical Changes in Scotland.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland has, by an immense majority, declared open war against the Established Church of Scotland. Although during the [illegible] of its existence as an independent communion the Free Church has regarded its antagonist with sufficient unfriendly feelings, it has hitherto been restrained by regard for its own consistency from rushing into overt hostilities against it. For by its Constitution it holds that it is the duty of the State to establish and endow the Church—its only reason of quarrel with the State being that the latter would not permit it to interpret the limits of its ecclesiastical jurisdiction for itself. This, however, was a very awkward position for a non-established body to occupy. It was deprived, or rather had deprived itself, of the privileges and advantages of State-Church connection, and yet holding the State-Church principle to be of sacred obligation, it was debarred from the gratification of seeking the overthrow of the existing State-Church, which it had left as Erastian and corrupt.

It is a wonder, indeed, that the Free Church leaders have so long remained quiescent as they have. They are now, however, astir at last. They see that their future as a Church is wrapped up with the prosperity, not of establishments, but of voluntary sects, and they seek to strengthen themselves by a union of all the non-established Presbyterian denominations, so as to form a powerful non-conformist community, able to checkmate the maternal Kirk. As there has been a reluctance and a hanging back on the part of many from this scheme of union, it is sought to enliven the faith and excite the hopes of adherents by initiating an agitation against the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland. The word has gone forth to attack it as Erastian in constitution, and as tending to give encouragement to broad church abominations in practice.

St. Januarius.

Naples Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

The "Liquefaction of the Saint's Blood" is the most important festival observed in Naples, and occurs three times in each year. In any time of calamity the saint is always invoked, and especially during an irruption of Vesuvius, when he is implored to work his usual miracle of the liquefaction. The late irruption occurred on the 27th of April, and May 4th was one of the annual festival days. The miracle took place, or was supposed to, as usual, and continued for a couple of weeks. During this time multitudes flocked to the cathedral to see the wonder. We went one day with the rest, and found the ceremonies going on in the chapel especially dedicated to the saint. The choir was chanting in solemn strain, and the officiating priests were clad in rich vestments of cloth of gold. In the hands of one of them was a casket of crystal and silver, and embedded in its centre was the phial containing the blood. It could be distinctly seen through the transparent walls of the casket, and the bearer was constantly turning it upside down in front of a candle that the people might see that liquefaction had actually taken place. At intervals he carried it about among the throng, pressing it to the lips and forehead of each one who desired it, and the exceptions appeared to be few. It was a deeply affecting sight, for the crowd was not made up of the lower classes only, but included many intelligent-looking men and women, whose evident bondage to this superstition, so unworthy alike of themselves and of religion, it was most painful to see.

The Murder of the Buffalo.

From the Denver Tribune.

Few persons probably know how rapidly the American bison is disappearing from the Western plains. At one time it was said that they were to be found everywhere west of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, but for many years they have been extinct east of the Mississippi River. The work of destruction, however, appears to go on more bravely in proportion as they are driven into narrower and narrower limits, and it is not unlikely that the fate of the European bison, which once abounded in the woody wilderness of Germany, northern Gaul, and neighboring parts of the Continent, but which is now to be found alone and rarely in the forests of Lithuania, will soon be theirs. Some idea of the extent of this ruthless slaughter may be formed from the fact that 25,000 bisons were killed during the month of May, south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, for the sake of their hides alone, which are sold at the paltry price of two dollars each on delivery for shipment to the Eastern markets. Add to this 5,000—a small estimate—shot by tourists and killed by Indians to supply meat to the people on the frontier, and we have a sum total of 30,000 as the victims for a single month. If the bison were a wild and savage animal—if to kill one required any especial skill or bravery or nerve, there might be some justification for this enormous slaughter. But the fact is that the bison is an exceedingly mild-dispositioned animal. His looks indicate ferocity and malignity, but his nature does not correspond with his appearance.

—The name Cold Harbor (Saxon, *caeldhereberge*) is common to many localities in England, from some of which, it appears, like other English local names, to have been transferred to Virginia. It originally meant an inn of the fashion of the Eastern caravanserais, where shelter only was furnished to the traveller, who brought his bedding and provision with him.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Education—School Agent's Financial Statement—Report of the Committee on Buildings on the New School Houses—School Lots Ordered Filled.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held at the High School last evening, Inspector Hambleton in the Chair. There were present Inspectors Calkins, Goggin, Hesing, Reynolds, Richburg, Runyan, Sheldon, Wells, and Wilce.

SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT.

The School Agent submitted his report of receipts and expenditures, for account of the School Fund, from June 1, 1872, to July 1, as follows:

Cash on hand, June 1		$4,775.00
Received from rent	$4,265.72	
Received from interest	3,772.51	
Received city school tax fund	70,600.00	
Received interest Moseley fund	350.00	
Received interest Newberry fund	85.00	
Received interest Carpenter fund	35.00	—$79,058.23
Total		$83,833.23
EXPENDITURES.		
Teachers' pay rolls		$78,961.25
Carpenter fund, books, &c.		17.62
Foster fund, medals		30.90
Abstracts		100.00
Advertising for lots for sale		18.64
Salary of School Agent		41.67
Total		$79,139.08
Cash on hand July 1, 1872		$4,694.15

Of the cash on hand $2,900.77 is for the payment of teachers; $644.81 for investment, and $1,148.57 for payment of balance of sundry accounts.

THE NEW SCHOOLS.

Inspector Sheldon, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Buildings and Grounds beg leave to report that they called at the office of the Board of Public Works for information as to the condition of work in progress, and of the plans for that in contemplation, and, finding but one member present at the time, and he engaged, they called upon the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the duty of this Board with reference to the school buildings actually in process of construction and others where plans are only made. The Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that, as to those buildings the construction of which had been commenced before July 1, the Board of Public Works should proceed to complete them under the old law, but, as to those buildings in contemplation, and not actually commenced, this Board should assume the sole charge of construction, subject to the concurrence of the Common Council. Subsequently, at an interview with the Board of Public Works, your Committee communicated to the members the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as above expressed, which your Committee understood received the assent of the members of that Board.

The Board kindly gave your Committee all the information desired relative to the work now in progress under its charge, and further advised your Committee that plans were almost completed for a sixteen-room school building proposed to be erected on the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, and for a twelve-room building on Third avenue, near Twelfth street, which would be submitted to the Board and turned over to its use.

The Board advised your Committee that the mode of heating these two buildings should be decided as early as possible, in order that the plans might be fully completed, and on this suggestion your Committee, on consultation, beg to advise that the boilers at the Franklin School, together with the steam pipe saved from that and the Ogden School building, be used for heating the Third avenue and Harrison street building.

The Board of Public Works also advise your Committee that plans for the new City Hall were about being advertised for, and that it was necessary that this Board should at once indicate what space it would require for its use. Your Committee procured from Mr. Pickard, the Superintendent, an estimate of the room required, and respectfully ask that action be taken thereon this evening, as the requirements of the city officials in the proposed new buildings will be given to the architects before the next regular meeting of this Board.

Your Committee would recommend that the Cottage Grove School building be moved south to the centre of the lot, and thirty feet north of the alley, so that, when the rapidly increasing population in that district should require it, a nice building can be erected in front, say twenty-five feet from the street, leaving fifty feet between the two buildings. If the present building should be raised upon its present site, the lot could not be used to advantage for a second building, which its size—200 feet front by 231 feet deep—would permit with great advantage.

That part of the report which refers to the Third Avenue and Harrison Street School, was adopted.

About an hour was absorbed in discussing the "room question." It was contended that there ought to be an entrance in the rear of the new City Hall for the exclusive use of the Board and teachers, in order that the "hordes of loafers" who congregate around the Courts and in the halls may be avoided.

On motion the matter was referred to the Committee with power to act.

FILLING SCHOOL LOTS.

Inspector Sheldon, from the same Committee, reported that they had visited the Kinzie and Pearson Street School lots, and found that the latter was about five feet below grade, water standing on it in spots. They deemed it desirable that it be raised to grade at once. About 2,000 yards of filling would be required, and the cost would be about $700. He presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to advertise for proposals for filling to grade the Kinzie and Pearson Street School lots, and contract for the same.

He also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to advertise for bids for raising and moving to the rear of the lot the Cottage Grove School building, and to place it upon a brick basement, with rooms twelve feet high upon the ground or basement floor, and contract for the same, reporting their action to the Board.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

On motion the Building Committee was authorized to contract for calcimining the Wells and Carpenter Schools and the small building in the Sangamon Street Primary lot. The expense will be about $300.

The same Committee was also empowered to purchase gas-pipe for the Franklin and Kinzie Schools.

On motion it was decided to heat the Third Avenue and Harrison Street School with steam.

ROOMS FOR THE BOARD.

Inspector Sheldon said that the present rooms of the Board would have to be given up when the next session of High School commenced.

On motion of Inspector Hambleton, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was instructed to secure rooms to be occupied by the Board until those in the new Court House are ready.

The Finance Committee reported audited bills aggregating $754.60, which were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE AND FIRE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Nothing of Consequence Done.

The Police and Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair, and Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke in attendance.

In the case of Patrolman James Shanley, charged with maltreatment of Wm. Wells, a vote was taken and the charges were dismissed.

A communication from the Board of Public Works, requesting that drivers of engines and hose carts slacken their speed when crossing bridges, was referred to the Fire Marshal, with instructions to see that the request is complied with.

Phillip Schafer, Edward Barrett, and Wm. H. Kine, having served satisfactorily their sixty days, were, on recommendation of Marshal Williams, appointed as members of the Department.

George Hauser and Frederick Sloat, of Engine No. 10, got into a quarrel about a dog, and squared off, and had a little fistic demonstration, which resulted in a draw. They were brought up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and terribly punished by a three-minute lecture from Mr. Talcott. This was all.

An application was received from citizens of Riverside for five or six policemen to attend the French Band picnic to-day. Assurance was given that the officers should be on hand.

Patrick Garrity, driver of Engine No. 14, had refused to wear his uniform according to the wishes of the Marshal. He was notified that he must comply, and the case was put over in order to give him time to make up his mind in the matter.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the auditing of various bills incurred by the Fire Department, and in the examination of candidates for positions as drivers, pipemen, stokers, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH CONCERT.

The audience at the concert of the French Band last evening was the largest of the season. The numbers not included in previous programmes were the overture to "Oberon," the "Invitation a la Valse," and a cornet solo, "La Cascade," which was a more ambitious effort than any yet made by M. Sylvestre. The fantasia from "Faust" was repeated with all its admirable instrumentation and delicate phrasing. The overture had a fine solo for saxophone, the best yet assigned to that charming instrument, and a similar prominence was given it in the "Invitation a la Valse." The temperature was, for the first time during the week, agreeable, which added to the luxury of listening, but the audience, strange to say, were inclined to be undemonstrative.

A picnic will be given to the band to-day at Riverside, at which the following programme will be played. Other details are given elsewhere:

1. Overture—"La Muette de Portici" ... Auber.
2. Waltz—"Blue Danube" ... Strauss.
3. Air Varie Suisse ... Mohr
   For all the soloists of the band.
4. Fantasia—"Faust" ... Gounod.
5. Cornet Solo ... Arban.
   Performed by M. Sylvestre.
6. Overture—"William Tell" ... Rossini.

The Mayor has been formally invited by the Committee, through Mr. Wyndham, and will, if possible, attend.

This evening, an open air concert will be given at the base ball ground, corner of Twenty-third street, with a fine programme. The price of admission has been fixed at reasonable rates, so that every one can attend. The following list of pieces will be played, with this understanding: The Band will allow a reasonable number of encores:

1. Overture—"Zampa" ... Herold
2. Cavatina—"Lucrezia" ... Donizetti
   With four solo clarinets a l'unisson.
3. Fantasia on air from "Robert le Diable" ... Meyerbeer.
4. Flute Solo, performed by Mr. Ella.
5. "William Tell" overture ... Rossini
6. Cornet Solo, by M. Sylvestre ... Arban

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Caste" will be played to-night, for the last time this season, by the Wyndham Comedy Company. The performance is for the benefit of George Stearns, the leader of the orchestra. Aside from his personal popularity, his merits as a musician, and the enjoyment which he has afforded the patrons of the Globe Theatre during the season, call for a full house. The musical portion of this evening's performance will be well worth hearing. The programme will be made up of a number of Mr. Steven's compositions, including the Scott Centennial music, dedicated to Dr. D. M. Carr, President of the Scott Monumental Association.

Mr. Hooley has arrived with his minstrels, and will commence operations next Monday night with an excellent bill. As this is the first opportunity since the fire for the people of Chicago to pay tribute to Mr. Hooley for his various efforts to amuse them in the past, the theatre will doubtless be crowded for the next four weeks.

1,000 YEARS AGO.

Celebration of the Union of the States of Norway—Grand Procession of Norwegian Societies Through the City—A Successful Picnic at Haas' Park—Banquet at the Barnes House.

Norway, 1,000 years ago, consisted of no less than twenty-eight petty States. It had long been King Halfdan's plan to unite those petty States into one Kingdom, but ere his plans were realized he died. His son, Harold Haarforger (the fair-haired), who succeeded him in the year 863, continued the work begun by his father with such great zeal and energy that, in the year 872, he saw all his plans realized, and Norway made a United Kingdom. But when growing old he tried to bring his many sons into power, and again divided Norway among them, with one of them as Chief King. This state of affairs lasted about 250 years, when the Constitution was so amended as to tolerate only one King at a time. After the lapse of about 200 years more, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united under one head. This was in the year 1397. This union lasted until the year 1520, when Sweden withdrew, but Norway remained in union with Denmark until the year 1814, when, during the Napoleonic wars, this union was also dissolved, and Norway elected its own King. This though was only of short duration, as the Swedish army marched into Norway and occupied its largest towns, and the British men-of-war blockaded its ports, thereby compelling Norway to discharge the newly-elected King and elect the King of Sweden also King of Norway, with the understanding that Norway should retain its independence, with its own Executive and Legislative Departments, only the Crown being united, somewhat like England and Hanover at that time. The same state of affairs has remained unchanged up to this date, and during all this time Norway and Sweden have most remarkably prospered, and are ranked to-day among the most civilized nations of the earth.

To commemorate the union of their country, which happed as above described, just 1,000 years ago, the Norwegians all over the world celebrated yesterday. In Norway there was yesterday a monument set over the grave of Harold Haarfarger, amid great show and rejoicing.

The 12,000 Norwegians of Chicago, not wishing to be less patriotic than their brethren in the fatherland, also rejoiced yesterday. Early in the morning the streets leading to Peoria and Indiana streets were crowded with gayly-dressed people. At 8½ o'clock a procession was formed, and started at 9 o'clock. First came a platoon of police, in command of Sergeant Johnson; then followed the Scandinavian Music Corps Harmonia, every man of which was a mechanic, whose leader was John S. Lindner. They were 26 strong. The Chief Marshal and Committee followed next in a carriage; then came Norwegian sailors dressed in white, with red sashes, followed by the Scandinavian Turner Society, who created quite an enthusiasm by their splendid bearing (every man is six feet high) in beautiful snow-white suits, and their splendid silk flags. The Great Western Light Guard Band followed, and then came the Scandinavian Labor Society, the Shoemakers' Society, and the Carpenters, all with badges, flags, and banners. The last named had a beautiful silk standard with two joined hands, and the motto "In Union there is Strength." Again came a music corps, then followed the Norwegian Singer Society, and a great many carriages containing 50 of Norway's fairest daughters belonging to the same society, each of whom was dressed in white; a red, white and blue scarf covering their shoulders and a wreath of flowers in their hair. Then came the orators of the day in a carriage.

The procession moved from West Indiana and West Peoria streets to the old Milwaukee depot, where two trains, one of 15 and another of 16 cars, were in readiness to take them to Haas' Park, where a Grand Festival was to be celebrated. Another train followed later in the day with 12 cars all crowded to suffocation.

When the trains arrived at the Park the procession was again formed, and they marched into the Park in the same order they had marched through the city, with the only difference that the ladies now marched two and two. As the procession entered the Park bands were playing and cannons booming. At the entrance was a triumphal arch of evergreens, with the word "Welcome." They marched straight to the grand platform which had been erected for the bands, singers, and orators near the river. The platform was entirely covered with red, white, and blue bunting, festooned with evergreens and profusely decorated with flags of the United States, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as were also the escutcheon of the last-named States, surrounded by wreaths of oak and evergreens, and crowned with an oval sign bearing the words "July 18, 872—Norway, July 18, 1872." Mr. Lindner, the leader of the Harmonia Band, then mounted the platform and extended those present a hearty welcome, and told them to take a rest of one hour, when the cannon would announce the commencement of the festival.

After the lapse of an hour the cannon resounded, and everybody repaired to the grand stand. The band commenced to play "Fest Overture," which was composed by Mr. Lindner for the occasion, after which Rev. Mr. Peterson made an elegant speech. He reviewed the whole history of Norway, from the time of Harold Haarfarger up to the present time. During the delivery of his address and at the conclusion he was most enthusiastically applauded. Then followed a jubilee hymn composed by Mr. Lindner, and sung by 50 ladies and 50 gentlemen, with full orchestral accompaniment. Then the Mænnerchor sang the Norwegian Fatherland's song, after which Mr. Ingwell Oleson delivered an address in English for America, in which he compared Norway with this country, and he showed that America was a land of freedom, while the old country was a land of oppression. Then came the "Star Spangled Banner," in regular Peace Jubilee style, sung by all present, with orchestra and cannon accompaniment.

Dr. Juison made the next speech for Denmark, in which he reviewed its history, and showed how unfortunate it had been in losing Schleswig, and closed with the hope that it would soon regain it.

After the Mænnerchor had sung another song Consul Peter Svanoe made a speech for Sweden.

The band followed by playing "Soterbesoget," by Ole Bull, very beautifully, and the Mænnerchor sang "Norges Fjelde." The ceremonies were concluded by the whole crowd singing the Nordman's song.

At the beginning of the festival no other drinks than "Chappaqua Punch" (lemonade) could be had, but later in the day lager beer and wines arrived by the wagon-load.

There were the usual side shows, such as carousal, shooting galleries, lotteries, &c., and were well patronized. It was a glorious day for Scandinavians, and the only regret is that Harold Haarfalger anniversaries do not occur once every week.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Barnes House by Mr. E. T. Thorsen, the Norwegian poet. There was a small, but very respectable assemblage. There was a nice table spread to console the inner man, and plenty of wine to keep the spirits up. There was also a band present. A toast was given to Mr. E. T. Thorsen, by Captain Lange, for his liberality in providing such a feast. Rev. S. M. Krogness made a neat little speech. On account of the late hour, our reporter had to leave before all was finished.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Osborne in Trouble.

St. Louis papers of the 17th inst. tell of the doings in that city of a Chicago life insurance agent named A. W. Osborne. He appeared there in September last, armed with certificates of the highest character. He made a host of friends, and borrowed heaps of money from them, which he has never since paid back. The proprietors of boarding-houses came to look upon him with a suspicious eye, as he never liquidated his bills, and he was kicked out of one establishment after another, until he knew not where to lay his scheming head. His polite manners and gentlemanly appearance still remained, and with these he succeeded in roping in a member of the city press, who went security for him at an elegant boarding house on one of the fashionable avenues until such time as his monthly installment arrived from the Chicago office of the Home Mutual Company, of which he claimed to be the agent. Of course, the arrival of the money was strangely delayed from day to day, the result of which was that the newspaper man, who was not alarmingly wealthy himself, was obliged to foot a bill for several weeks' board. When the journalist asked for the return of his money, he was handed a neatly-written check for the amount upon one of the city banks. Upon presentation it was found that Mr. Osborne had no finances on deposit, and that the draft was a forgery. The newspaper man spoke to the Chief of Police about the matter, and the reckless life insurance agent was placed under arrest. His trial has been postponed until important witnesses can be procured. The St. Louis papers seem particularly anxious that their readers should bear in mind that Osborne is a Chicago man. It is very likely that he does belong here; but he had more sense than to attempt any of his dead-beat games in this city before getting into practice in some less shrewd and wide-awake community.

The Christian Union.

The regularly quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was to have taken place last evening in the rooms of the society, No. 738 Michigan avenue, but owing to the absence of a quorum the business of the society could not be proceeded with, and a postponement was effected. This organization boasts a membership of 500 names, and it is a matter of surprise that a goodly number were not present. At the adjourned meeting, which occurs on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, several questions of importance are to be agitated, and it is sincerely hoped that a number sufficient for the transaction of business will be in attendance.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1872.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	60 F.			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	68	29.38	N. W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	63	29.42	N. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	63	29.44	N. E. L.	inches.

Everything.

The Senate Lyceum will meet this evening at the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—A man named G. S. Hale, who claims to be a traveller for a Kentucky tobacco house, was picked up drunk on South Side street, last evening. He had over $200 in his pocket.

—A young German named Edward Boedecer, clerk in the grocery store of Kamp & Jacobs, on West Randolph street, was drowned while bathing in the lake at the foot of White street, yesterday afternoon.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, a boy named Fritz Schuff, aged 6 years, was run over by an express wagon at the corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, but was not dangerously hurt. He resides at No. 39 Waller street.

—The Sunday School of the Church of the Epiphany (Jefferson Park), will go to Haas' Park for its annual picnic, on Saturday. Cars leave the corner Elizabeth and Kinzie streets, at 9 a. m., and the Park at 5 p. m.

—The July number of the *Western Postal Record* contains the new Postal laws in full. Every merchant should post himself on these new and important laws. We believe it will benefit every publisher to understand them.

—A row occurred in a blacksmith's shop on the lake front, at Adams street, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening. Four or five men were engaged in it, two of whom were badly cut. No arrests were made, as the parties escaped before the arrival of the officers.

—A number of Harrison Street Station officers, under Sergeants Lull and Buckley, made a raid upon South Side gambling houses at 10 o'clock last night. Games were found going on in the following houses: Frank Roberts', No. 528 State street, and John Brown's, No. 584 State street. Thirteen persons were arrested.

—The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday: General J. A. Hurlbert, Belvidere; General H. Harlow, General Lippincott, General McNulta, Springfield; Governor R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Samuel Clay, Jr., Kentucky; James S. Hise, Cincinnati; Judge C. Weed, Bloomington; General W. H. Barlow, Effingham.

—The Board of Public Works are in receipt of a proposition from John S. Hewson, who will furnish all materials and labor for masonry, plastering, carpenter work, glass and glazing, iron doors and metal work, for the erection of the Free Library rooms, according to drawings and instructions, for the sum of $4,998.58. The bid did not include furniture.

—The following is a summary of the work of the Medical Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society from Oct. 17, 1871, to June 27, 1872: Number prescriptions put up at dispensaries, 38,046; number visits made by visiting physicians, 36,050; number patients treated, 50,564; number vaccinations, 61,474.

—Mr. Scammon states that a Grant meeting was held at Dixon on the night of the 17th inst., and then states: 1. "Emory A Storrs made one of his characteristic speeches." 2. The Dixon Glee Club were "the bright particular stars, and the principal feature of the occasion." Hadn't Emory, if he wishes to be a "feature," better learn to sing?

—Proposals for furnishing 1,500 or more street signs for lamp posts, were yesterday received by the Board of Public Works, as follows: Martin Battershall, Jr., 55 cents each; Maclean & Collins, 40 cents; M. J. Braun, 18 cents for lettering; Henry Adley, 46 cents; W. P. Lockwood, 65 cents; Wm. Mehrle, 30 cents, including lettering; H. A. Hendricks, 35 cents; Wiggins & Kennedy, 70 cents.

—Henry Scully, a "Z. I. P." omnibus driver, was fined $15 by Justice Haines yesterday, for assaulting S. S. Foster, who engineers his own omnibus through the crowded thoroughfares. It was shown in evidence that Foster provoked the assault by running into and ahead of Scully's vehicle at every opportunity.

—By the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of an unknown [illegible] yesterday afternoon, a boy named Hugh Sims, aged 16 years, was shot in the left leg, the ball entering a little above the knee, and inflicting a painful flesh wound. Sims lives at No. 16 Sholto street.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at No. 33 String street on the body of a boy named Frank Allecoffer, aged 11 years, who was instantly killed by being run over by a Chicago & Alton freight train, near the Union Elevator. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the Railway Company and its employes.

—Philo Carpenter, Esq., yesterday celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in Chicago. He is now the oldest inhabitant, save two, and of those only one really settled in Chicago. He is still in good physical condition, and bids fair to be able to see yet another forty years in the city of his early choice.

—A roofer named Martin Durkin, who resides on Robey street, near Hoyne, accidentally fell into a pot of boiling pitch, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street, yesterday afternoon, and burned both arms in a horrible manner. It is feared that it will be necessary to amputate them at the shoulders in order to save the man's life.

—Stephen Rafferty, 9 years old, was run over by a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, near Blue Island avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Both of his legs were broken in several places, and he was injured internally. The doctors in attendance upon him state that his recovery is impossible. It is not known whether the boy or the train men are responsible for the accident.

The Leicestershire Sauce.

There is much complaint because of the price charged for any sauce which has merit. The foreign sauces cost one dollar per bottle, and, even if the price was the only objection, it is a valid one. Now the Leicestershire Table Sauce, which is a great deal better because of the absence of all drugs and flavors which are peculiar to foreign taste, can be had at only fifty cents per pint bottle in any city or town in the country.

Another Auction Sale of Lots at Washington Heights.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. C. O. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, will have another great sale of desirable residence lots, on Wednesday evening next, July 24, at Burlington Hall. The property to be offered is very desirable, being within four blocks of the main depot at Dummy Station.

A Musical Confidence Game.

The quiet and peaceable citizens of Chester County, Pa., many of whom are Quakers, are in an uproar caused primarily by the introduction of a novel musical instrument. Now the Quakers are not a musical people, principally because they will not devote the time to music which is due to the more serious and solid affairs of life. A man named Ezra Durand conceived the idea of silencing their scruples and producing a musical instrument adapted to their capacities, and he did it very successfully. He invented "Durand's Patent Dulcimer," a very soft, taking name, and it had the desired effect of taking many innocent, unsuspecting people in. It is an instrument combining the features of the harp and piano and fool-trap. The last named contrivance has no special musical qualities, but it is susceptible of infinite variety of shapes and never fails to make its victims dance. The patent dulcimer is played with two sticks instead of ten fingers, and is a respectable piece of parlor furniture, resembling a piano in outward appearance. Durand was oily and insinuating, and hailed from Norwich, Conn., and, in fact, the bank at that place gave him a good name. He played his dulcimer as sweetly as Coleridge's Abyssinian Maid whom he saw in a vision, playing and singing of Mount Abora. Durand sung of a Dulcimer Manufacturing Company, and immense dividends, and large fortunes, and exceeding great joy, and the Chester County people believed in his divine song. The youths and maidens who used to go out picnicking by the banks of that Brandywine gave up their summer pastures on the classical stream, stayed at home, and played their dulcimers under their own vines and apple-trees; fishing-parties and clubs were disbanded and melted away like the shades of a barbarous age before the tinkling tones of the magical dulcimer. The old revolutionary battle-ground at Birmingham lost its attractions in the presence of the dulcimer, whose sounds invaded the Quaker meeting-house, which stands as a relic of the revolutionary war, and a solemn protest against all sorts of music. The instrument came like a new revelation to Chester County, and the universal sentiment was: Great is the dulcimer and Durand is its prophet.

Alas! a sad change has come over the spirit of that dream. Durand, in the height of his popularity, organized a company under charter, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was afterwards doubled, and called it the "Pennsylvania and Ohio Union Dulcimer Company." There never was a more winning name. He fixed his headquarters at Kennett square, within view of the residence of the poet and traveller, Bayard Taylor who produced "The Masque of the Gods," but could not penetrate the mask of this man Durand. The magic dulcimer had charmed the senses of all into unsuspecting quietude and happy repose. At any rate no one seemed to doubt the stability of Durand, the purity of his motives or the excellence of his music. The soothing qualities of the latter were at least beyond a question.

The stock was paid in, respectable citizens were elected as officers of the company, the dulcimers were manufactured at Norwich, and sold at prices ranging from $85 to $125 to Chester County [illegible]. They ran out the sewing machines and reapers, and ran away with the whole community. Durand took pay in notes on time, and negotiated the notes with the National Bank of Chester County. There were many notes and everything looked fair, and safe, but it lately came out that there were a great many more notes than dulcimers, and that, however good the musical notes might be, the negotiated notes were bad. In fact, they proved to be forgeries, and just then it happened that Durand could not be found in his accustomed haunts.

There was evidently something wrong, and at length the good people of Westchester, where most of the money transactions were made, began to fear that the dulcimer man was not strictly honest. He gave out that he had moved to a farm-house in Lancaster County, and ordered his letters sent there, but upon inquiry it was found that the farmer knew nothing about him. A very large-sized and unpleasant bundle of truths came out, that Durand was an arch-swindler, that his dulcimer was worthless, that he had victimized Chester County to the tune of $50,000 clear money, and parties at Norwich of $20,000.

Durand left behind him twenty-five unsold dulcimers, and a horse and wagon. The Sheriff sold one dulcimer for $6.50, and concluded to wait till the next musical season sets in before he puts up the rest. Durand has gone travelling, whither no man knoweth. He fooled a great many good people, destroyed their confidence in human nature, cast a shadow over their lives, and the voice of the dulcimer is heard no more in the land. During the present generation future swindlers and confidence men will have a tough time of it in Chester County, Pa. The Quakers have much additional testimony to bear against music.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 18.—RIVER—Arrivals—Steamer Katie, from Peoria, with canal boats B. A. Thorp, Oak Leaf, and Excelsior, all light; canal boat Monitor, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Katie, light, for Peru; canal boats Waterloo, light; and Andrew Jackson, salt, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed in—B. A. Thorp, Oak Leaf, and Excelsior, all light, for Joliet; Monitor, corn, for Chicago. Passed out—Andrew Jackson, salt, for Peru.

—A German correspondent writes: "The King of Bavaria a few days ago, was near being drowned in the Kochelsee, on which he was out boating alone [illegible] when his boat [illegible] the Upper Bavarian was able to grasp at [illegible]. Fortunately he [illegible] himself afloat until some [illegible], and thus keep [illegible] witnessed the accident from the shore, could come to his help."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Gold touched 114½, fell to 114⅛, and closed firm at 114¼@114⅜. Loans 3½@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $33,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $437,000. The Treasury sold a million at 114 47½ to 114 59-1-20. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull. Stocks opened dull in the morning, but in the afternoon displayed strength and activity, particularly in Wabash and Pacific Mail, which each advanced nearly one per cent, but partially reacted before the close. Erie heavy, in sympathy with London prices, falling to 52. The rest of the market without material change, the whole list closing firm. Money, easy at 3@4.

Sterling 109¼.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	117⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅜
Coupons, '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, new	114⅞	New 5s	113⅛
State bonds:			
Missouri	94½	Virginia, old	44
Tennessee, old	74	North Carolina, old	33½
Tennessee, new	73⅜	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	50		
Stocks:			
Canton	97	St. Paul	54⅜
W. U. Telegraph	75⅛	St. Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash	76
Adams Express	98	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	87	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U. Ex.	74	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Express	87½	Terre Haute prefd	42
Pacific Mail	76⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97⅛	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	97⅜	O. & M.	48
Erie	52⅛	C., C. & C.	94
Erie preferred	72⅜	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	114⅝	Lake Shore	92
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	115	Ill. Cent. (ex-div)	133
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pac. stocks	37
Northwestern	73⅞	Union Pac. bonds	90
Northwestern pfd	91⅛	Cent. Pacific do	102
Rock Island	111⅛	Del., Lack & West	104
N. J. Central	107½	Boston, H. & Erie	7

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 1d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 4d; white, 11s 11d@12s 2d. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 18.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £381,000. The rate of discount in the Bank of England is reduced ½ per cent, and is now 3½ per cent. Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. Bonds of '62, 91⅛; '65, 92⅝; '67, 91⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, July 18.—Bonds of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes, 54f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 10¼@10½; Orleans, 10⅝@11c; sales, 8,000 bales for speculation; exports, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy; California white wheat, 11s 11d@12s; red winter, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Spring wheat, 11s 2d@11s 4d. Cheese, 53s. Beef, 84s. Cumberland middles, 36s 6d. Short rib, 33s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Cattle receipts to-day 377, making the supply of the week thus far 4,913, against 5,942 the same time last week. Market slow, but strong at ½c advance on last week's prices. Buyers not disposed to take hold freely at the rates demanded. The run this week has been the lightest of the season. Stock in yards small; about 750 disposed of; 543 Illinois, av 1,000 to 1,378 lbs, at $4.50@6.40; 60 Texas, av 1,... to 1,250 lbs, at $4.75@5.00; 18 Michigan, av 1,... lbs, at $5.50; 38 Michigan stockers, av 1,022 lbs, at $4.40; 35 Michigan stockers, av 910 lbs, at $4.50; 40 Ohio steers, av 1,126 lbs, at $5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000, making the supply for the week thus far 1,070, against 9,480 the same time last week. Prices unchanged. Sales, 381 Ohio sheep, 89 to 89 lbs, at $3.50@6.25; 174 Canada lambs, 63 lbs, at $6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500, making the supply for the week thus far 13,700, against 10,300 the same last week. Market slightly advanced on yesterday's rates. Pens clear of stock; demand good at an advance. Sales, 74 Illinois, av 2.. lbs, at $4.50; 74 stillers, av 2.. lbs, at $4.40.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 84 cars, making 6,800 since Saturday, against 7,300 the same time last week. Market active, everything selling at a slight advance. Poor 4½ cwt Texas sold at $35.00; ordinary 6 cwt Ills., at $67; 4 cars Ky., 7½ cwt, at 11½@12c; 3 cars fat 7½ cwt. Ills., at 12@12½c.

Sheep—Received 5,000 to-day, and 12,200 since Saturday, against 12,000 the same time last week. Stock in demand, and lambs rather higher, or 9 or 10c for Westerns, and 10@11c for Jerseys. Car 83 lbs Ohio sheep sold at 6½c; car 77 lbs State, extra, 6½c; car 61 lbs Canada lambs, at 11½c, 3 cars Ky., 58 lbs, 9½c; deck 60 lbs Jerseys, 12½c.

Hogs—Received 39 cars, making 18,000 since Saturday, against 20,300 the same time last week. Market firm at an advance. Dressed selling at 5½@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The domestic cotton goods market, although dull, closes firm. There is some movement in low grades of cassimeres, ranging from 75c to $1.37½. Satinets in low grades have been placed with some of the Southern houses. Domestic delaines companies will place their stock on the market next week, which will stimulate the movement in foreign goods of some descriptions.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.70; common to good extra, $6.00@6.35; good to choice, $6.40@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.30@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull, and in buyer's favor; receipts, 42,000 bu; Milwaukee club $1.52; amber Michigan, $1.75. Rye heavy, but more active; Western in store, 74@74½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 33,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 58@59c; sail do, 60@61c; white, 65@66c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 69,000 bu; Western, 44@45c; Ohio, 45c.

EGGS—Dull; strongly in buyer's favor; 16@17c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; new mess, $14.00@13.95; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅞@9c; old, 9⅛@9c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Cheese firm; common to prime, at 8@11c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 48@49c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at 92@93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60; No. 2 spring, $1.46; choice white Canada, $1.95. Corn unchanged. Oats lower; Western, 50c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $1.80@1.85; fair to prime, $1.55@1.75; common to fair, $1.40@1.60; at the close of the market the best grades did not command over $1.80. Corn dull and lower; Southern white, 80@83c; yellow, 62@63c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats steady; mixed, 39@41c; white, 42@44c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong and buoyant; mess pork, $14.00. Bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; sides, 7@7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, 6⅞c; sides, 8½c; clear sides, 8⅞c; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Lard, 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice, 17c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92½@93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60@1.63; No. 2 do, $1.40.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; treble, $6.25@7.25. Corn; white firmer at 73@74c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; mess $13.12½. Bacon active and firmer at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 9½c; fair to fully fair, 9⅞@10½c. Molasses, common received and sold at 45c. All others unchanged.

STERLING—26; sight ½ premium.

GOLD—114⅜.

COTTON—Sales 300 bales; good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c; receipts, 151 bales; no exports; stock, 13,545.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Market generally dull. Wheat—sales of 7,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 65½c. Other articles unchanged. Freights lower at 11½c for wheat and 11½c for corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $5.00@5.50. Wheat in better demand; red, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.90; Rye, 70c. Corn, steady; yellow, 62; mixed Western, 60@62. Oats, active, 42@45c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but not quotably higher.

WHISKEY—Weak at 92½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and 25c higher; no sales. Grain—prices nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and firm; old No. 2 red winter, $1.65; new do, $1.55. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, on track, 37c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, on track, 26½@27c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; order lots, $13.00. Bacon firm; clear rib, seller last half August, 8½c; jobbing and order lots of shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 8½@8½c. Lard dull; 8c for summer.

HOGS—Better at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Better at 4½@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—TOBACCO—Fairly active and prices steady; sales 140 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and strong; mess pork, $13.00. Bacon shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 8⅜c; clear sides 8⅝c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c loose. Sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard steady at 9⅛@10½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $5.00; choice family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—COTTON—Good grades firm; low middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $4.50@13.50. Cornmeal firm at $3.50. Corn quiet at 65@70c. Oats quiet at 43@44c.

HAY—Quiet at $20.00 [illegible].

BRAN—Quiet at $19.00 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅞ [illegible]; clear sides, 9c. Lard, 9½@10c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, mixed, 40½@41c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 27c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 57c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 11c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active, but lower; No. 1, $1.61@1.63; amber, $1.58. Corn steady at 51@52c for fresh. Oats in good demand at 35@36c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm, owing to rain; held at $1.70 [illegible] buyers 25c off. Wheat in good demand, supply light; old, $1.50@1.62; new, $1.45@1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower at 49@50c. Rye steady at 67@69c. Oats steady at 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm; regular, $12.50. Lard in fair demand and firm for winter; kettle, 8½@9c; steam, 8½c; summer, 7½c. Bulk meats steady, especially clear rib and clear sides; shoulders, 5½c, sides, 6½c; clear sides, 7½c, all held ⅛c higher. Bacon active and higher; shoulders sold early at 6½c and closed firm; clear rib, 8@8½c; clear sides, 8⅞c; sugar-cured hams firm at 14@15c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.20@4.50.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.